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Friday, December 3, 1965
Agrahayana 12, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 3. 1965/Agrahayana 12, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सोवियत संघ को जूतों का निर्यात

+

*624. श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया:
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री घुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत संघ ने आगरा से जूते खरीदने के लिए एक करार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस करार के अन्तर्गत रूस कुल कितने मूल्य के जूते खरीदेगा ;

(ग) क्या इस करार के अन्तर्गत भारत भी रूस से कुछ वस्तुएं खरीदेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) सोवियत रूस की क्रय संस्था मे० रेडनोएक्सपोर्ट ने राज्य व्यापार निगम सहित कई भारतीय फर्मों को 8.27 लाख जोड़ी जूते तथा 10.79 लाख जोड़ी चप्पलें खरीदने के लिए आर्डर दिया है । संविदाओं में, किसी विशेष क्षेत्र से सम्भरण किया जाय, ऐसा नहीं बताया गया है, परन्तु हाथ से बनाये गये जूतों का बड़ा भाग आगरा से लिया जायगा जोकि जूता निर्माण का मुख्य केन्द्र है ।

(ख) कुल 2.78 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का संविदा हुआ है जिसमें 214 लाख रु० मूल्य के जूते हैं और 64.35 लाख रु० मूल्य की चप्पल हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). क्रय के संविदाओं का रूस से किसी भी अन्य वस्तु के आयात से सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

सोवियत रूस के साथ हुए व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत दोनों देशों के बीच वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्यात होने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त रूस के साथ व्यापार दो गुना बढ़ाने की बात चल रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके अन्तर्गत यह जूतों का जो निर्यात है, उसको भी दो या तीन या इससे भी ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जरूर है । हम समझते हैं कि कम से कम तीन से चार गुना जूते जायेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हिन्दुस्तान से जो जूते रूस भेजे जाते हैं उन में से बाटा जैसे बड़े कारखानों में कितने बनते हैं और जो छोटे पैमाने पर पैदावार करते हैं, खास कर जो छोटे चर्मकार हैं, उन से कितने लिये जाते हैं । बड़े कारखाने बनने की वजह से जो व्यापक बेरोजगारी हमारे देश में फली है उसको कम करने की दृष्टि से क्या इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वैसे तो तकरीबन अस्सी प्रतिशत छोटे लोगों से आते हैं और कोई बीस प्रतिशत बड़े लोगों से आते हैं और बाटा का शायद इस में मिला हुआ नहीं है। यह खाली चमड़े के जूतों और चप्पलों का सवाल है और ज्यादा जो व्यापक सवाल है, बेरोजगारी वगैरह का सवाल है उसको इसके साथ लिंक करना ठीक नहीं होगा। माल तो उन से खरीदा जाएगा जिस की क्वालिटी और प्राइस दूसरे खरीदार को पसन्द हो और कबूल हो। लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यही है कि छोटे आदमी से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिया जाए।

Shri Kapur Singh: On what basis is the total value of these shoes to be computed, with reference to the supply and demand position of the internal market or with reference to the international market value?

Shri Manubhai Shah: International value.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that some shoes consignments were sent back because they were not as per specifications; if so, has the Government taken adequate care to see that quality control is fully exercised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are the best quality shoes. I would request the hon. Member and the hon. House that the old story of six years ago should not continue as a hang-over. There has been no complaint whatsoever.

Shri Kapur Singh: The question was: Are the Russians too choosy in the matter of these shoes?

Mr. Speaker: The Member who asked the question is satisfied.

Shri Daji: Shri Kapur Singh wants to give his own slant.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि रूसी प्रधान मंत्री के निमंत्रण पर ताशकन्द में पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति अयूब ने जो मिलना स्वीकार किया है, क्या उसका कारण यह है कि भारत के जूते पाकिस्तान को खूब पसन्द आए हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; they will remain much higher than that.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जूतों की जो मांग रूस से हुई है वह केवल मर्दाने जूतों की हुई है या औरतों के जूतों की भी हुई है ? यदि औरतों के जूतों की नहीं हुई है तो क्या भारत बढ़िया औरतों के जूते नहीं बना सकता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मर्दों के जूतों की भी हुई है और औरतों के जूतों की भी हुई है और बच्चों के जूतों की भी हुई है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जूतों की जो फैक्ट्रियां चल रही हैं उन में से कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर कितनी चल रही हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलाने का सवाल नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में तकरीबन 150 मिलियन पेयर तैयार होते हैं और अब शायद उनकी तादाद 175 मिलियन हो गई होगी। उन में से दो या तीन मिलियन खरीद करने की बात है। इसलिए कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर बनाना या खानगी बनाना यह सवाल नहीं है। चूंकि मांग बढ़ रही है इस वास्ते हम तो एक दो फैक्ट्रियां पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी डालने की सोच रहे हैं।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know since when the Russian Government have started purchasing directly from the private manufacturers and what is the percentage of orders placed with the State Trading Corporation and with the private manufacturers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In recent months we have notified by a legal notification that all exports of shoes will be through the State Trading Corporation. This was done in order to prevent too much of rush and undercutting of prices on one hand and lowering of quality by the private

exporters on the other. In due course, it will be taken over by the State Trading Corporation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary question the hon. Minister has mentioned that the varieties which could be produced by Bata because of their standard, are being produced by Bata, and the rest are produced by the small producers. I would like to know what steps Government have taken to train the small producers instead of helping a very big monopolist. What are the Government doing to help the small producers to adopt a new technique in order to get them more and more business?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am surprised; I never mentioned that.

Mr. Speaker: He never said it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all purchased from the small producers. There is some misunderstanding here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छोटे उद्योगपति जो जूते बनाते हैं, उन में और उन से बड़े उद्योगपति जो खरीद कर ले जाते हैं या जो वे तयार करते हैं, उन में और सरकार जिस मूल्य पर भेजती हैं, इन तीनों में कितना अन्तर मूल्य में होता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : छोट कारखानों से सब लिये जाते हैं ।

रेल गाड़ियों में अंधेरा

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*625 **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिकतर यात्री गाड़ियों में अंधेरा रखने का क्या कारण है जबकि ऐसा करने का कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, और रेल प्रशासन द्वारा यात्री गाड़ियों में रोशनी की उचित व्यवस्था न करने का क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि शाखा रेल मार्गों पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था की प्रायः कठिनाई होती है ;

(ग) क्या इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जारही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) भारतीय रेलों की यात्री गाड़ियों में कोई ब्लैक आउट लागू नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन हाल के भारत-पाक युद्ध में नागरिक सुरक्षा के रूप में मर्म-क्षेत्रों से गुजरने वाली गाड़ियों में रोशनी पर कुछ पाबंदियां लगायी गयी थीं । रोशनी सम्बन्धी इन पाबंदियों को अब हटा लिया गया है ; लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था की गयी है कि यदि आवश्यक हो, तो सूचना मिलने पर उन पाबन्दियों को तुरन्त लागू किया जा सके, अन्यथा, रेलों ने सभी यात्री गाड़ियों में रोशनी की समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी है ।

(ख) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, शाखा लाइन की गाड़ियों सहित सभी यात्री गाड़ियों में रोशनी की समुचित व्यवस्था है । फिर भी यह सच है कि कभी कभी शाखा लाइन की गाड़ियों में कठिनाई होती है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि शाखा की लाइन की गाड़ियों में रोशनी की ठीक से व्यवस्था करने में कभी कभी कठिनाई होती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कठिनाई का कारण क्या है और इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसका प्रधान कारण यह है कि गाड़ियों में रोशनी की जो व्यवस्था है, पावर की जो व्यवस्था है वह डायनमो से है । यदि कम गति से कोई गाड़ी चलती है, चौदह मील प्रति घंटा से कम गति से, तो डायनमो की शक्ति कम हो जाती है और बैटरी भी डिसचार्ज होने लगती है । जितनी भी कम गति हो, उतनी ही ज्यादा कठिनाई होती है । लेकिन अब इस कठिनाई को दूर करने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है । फिटर्स को भी रखने की बात है । जो बड़े बड़े स्टेशंज हैं उन में उनको रखा जाएगा ताकि इस चीज की देखरेख हो सके ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यदि गाड़ी चौदह मील प्रति घंटा की गति से कम चलती है तो डायनमो की शक्ति कम हो जाती है और रोशनी ठीक से नहीं हो पाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रैंसेंजर गाड़ियों की रफ्तार कम से कम जो औसत रफ्तार है, वह अठारह मील प्रति घंटा है, यदि हां तो डायनमो की खराबी कैसे होती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह जैसा कि प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय को विदित है कहीं कहीं स्पीड लेते लेते वक्त लग जाता है और कभी कभी चेन पुलिंग वगैरह भी होता है । ये सब जो मुसीबतें हैं इनका उनको खुद को भी अनुभव है । ये व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं खास कर शाखा लाइनों की । इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that, due to defective lighting arrangements in local trains almost in all the zones, thefts and loss of Railway property occur and if so, what is the loss that has been incurred by the Railways during the last one year or during the last quarter of the year?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अमल में लाइट के इक्विपमेंट्स की भी चोरियां होती हैं । और जहां अंधेरा होता है वहां दूसरी चोरियां भी इसके साथ साथ हो जाती हैं । माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय के ज्ञान में टोटल नम्बर आफ केसिस जो रिपोर्ट किए गए वे 1798 थे । जहां तक बिजली का सामान का और बल्ब फिटिंग्स वगैरह का सम्बन्ध है उस का मूल्य 1 लाख 50 हजार, 807 रु० है । और चोरियों के बारे में नोटिस मिलने पर कुछ कहा जा सकता है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If I have understood the hon. Minister aright he has said that the black-out restrictions imposed during the hostitlies have now been lifted. Only a week ago when I was travelling on a mail train between Calcutta and Delhi, I found that the black paint on the bulbs in the carriages was still there, and it was impossible to read anything; and further I found that the reading lights above the bunks also had been permanentaly sealed. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this, and also for how long this will continue?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I accept what the hon. Member has said in the earlier part of the question, because that is still being maintained. As for the sealed lights, they will be opened.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि जब पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हो रही थी तब उन दिनों ब्लैक आउट में अम्बाला के पास ट्रेनों में डकैतियां और चोरियां बहुत हुई । इस आधार पर क्या भविष्य के लिये इन बातों को रोकने के बारे में कुछ सोचा गया है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अमल में इन दिनों में चोरियों की तादाद बहुत कम हो गई थी अपेक्षाकृत । जिन चोरियों की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य बतला रहे हैं वह सही है लेकिन इस के कारण अगर कहीं बम बरसते हों तो वहीं ब्लैक आउट है न किया जाये, यह कठिन है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is there any regular arrangement for looking after the defective lights or are they attended to only whenever a complaint is lodged?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is and will be a regular arrangement, and we are tightening it up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पैसेंजर गाड़ियां जो होती हैं उन में कोई व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होती है । शिकायत करने पर भी उन में लाइट नहीं लगाई जाती है । इस के कारण यात्रियों को परेशानी होती है । क्या सरकार इस के लिये कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने का विचार रखती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यदि माननीय सदस्य श्री कछवाय को किसी खास ट्रेन के बारे में कोई शिकायत है तो उस में हम तुरन्त व्यवस्था करा देंगे । लेकिन हम लोगों की जानकारी में ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सही है जहां लूप लाइन्स हैं उन में कंडेम्ड डब्बे दिये जाते हैं इस के कारण वही यह कठिनाई है और सरकार उन के साथ सौतेली मां जैसा व्यवहार करती है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह जो एन० ई० रेलवे है उस में करीब करीब 77 प्रतिशत ऐसे डब्बे हैं जो कि कंडेम्ड नहीं हैं । जो डब्बे पांच या दस साल पुराने होते हैं लेकिन काम लायक होते हैं उन को वहां चालू रखा जाता है । जहां तक सौतेली मां के व्यवहार की बात है, वह तो है ही नहीं क्योंकि वह एक अलग जोन है और करीब करीब और जोनों की तरह ही है । इसलिये ऐसी बात में नहीं मान सकता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यदि किसी विशेष गाड़ी में कोई कठिनाई होगी तो वे उस की व्यवस्था करेंगे । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अम्बाला दिल्ली रेल जो सवेरे चलती है और कालका दिल्ली रेल जो उस से कुछ पहले लगभग साढ़े तीन बजे से चलती है, इन दोनों गाड़ियों में प्रायः यह स्थिति है कि जब शिकायत की जाती है तब एक बार तो वे चमका दी जाती हैं लेकिन सब्जी मंडी से आगे चल कर या नरेला से पहले वह सब समाप्त हो जाता है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में कालका मेल में अब पहले की बात नहीं रह गई है क्योंकि वह मोगल सराय से हावड़ा के बीच में बिल्कुल समय पर आती है, बल्कि कुछ पहले भी आ जाती है । कारण यह है कि वह डीजल और इलेक्ट्रिक से चल रही है । उस के बाद स्थिति में बहुत सुधार हुआ है । जहां तक रोशनी की व्यवस्था का सवाल है, यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दिल्ली तक तो उस में रोशनी हो और दिल्ली से आगे चल कर वह बुझ जाये । ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है । लेकिन अगर यह बात है तो उस को दिखवा लिया जायेगा ।

Shri Sheo Narain: On a point of order.

दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद तक रोज हम जाते हैं, दिल्ली के बाद यह होता है....

Mr. Speaker: It is only a point of disorder and not a point of order.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जितनी बत्तियां हैं उतने बल्ब नहीं हैं । जब देहरादून से एक एक्सप्रेस चलती है तो उसमें पूरी रोशनी होती है लेकिन बीस मील चलने के बाद सारे बल्ब जवाब दे जाते हैं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जितनी बत्तियां हैं उतने बल्ब तो होंगे ही । अगर नहीं होंगे तो पूरे कर दिये जायेंगे । जो भी कठिनाई होती है उस को दुरुस्त कर दिया जायेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी एक सवाल खड़े होकर कर चुके हैं दूसरा बैठ कर कर रहे हैं .....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा वही प्रश्न था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सवाल किया और आप को जवाब मिल गया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नहीं मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने पूछा था कि जब गाड़ी चलती दिल्ली से तो सब्जी मण्डी तक या नरेला तक चलने के बाद उस की रोशनी समाप्त हो जाती है । इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जब दिल्ली से रोशनी आ रही है तो यह कैसे हो सकता है कि स्वामी जी को देखते ही उस को बुझा दिया जाये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर मेरी बात नहीं मानते हैं तो अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरे साथ उस गाड़ी में चलें और मंत्री महोदय भी चलें । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो मुझे दंड आप देना चाहेंगे वह मैं ले लूंगा ।

दिल्ली के चारों ओर वृत्ताकार रेलवे

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*626. **श्री मधु लिमये**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री कु० चं० पंत :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द एक वृत्ताकार रेलवे बनाने की योजना की क्रियान्विति में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना का कुछ काम शुरू कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) से (ग) मंजूर परियोजना 'दिल्ली परिहार लाइन और यातायात की सम्बद्ध सुविधाएं (Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities) कहलाती है । इस परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि मालगाड़ियों को दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली के भीड़-भाड़ वाले यार्डों से न गुजरना पड़े । लेकिन जब यह परियोजना पूरी हो जायेगी, तो इसकी विभिन्न सम्पर्क लाइनों पर उपनगरी सवारी गाड़ियां चलाने में भी मदद मिलेगी । निर्धारित मार्गों पर मिट्टी डाली जा रही है और पुल बनाये जा रहे हैं । अब तक कुल मिलाकर लगभग 49 प्रतिशत काम हुआ है । इस परियोजना पर 6.25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस का क्या अनुमान है कि यह योजना कब पूरी हो जायेगी ।

श्री शामनाथ : इस के 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक पूरे हो जाने का अनुमान है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को पता है कि बम्बई जैसे अन्य शहरों की अपेक्षा दिल्ली में सस्ते यातायात के साधनों की बड़ी कमी है इसलिये यहां के रहने वाले जो नागरिक हैं उन के लिये यह जो सवारी गाड़ियों का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा उस में सस्ते टिकटों और पास आदि की सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ।

श्री शामनाथ : यह सवाल तो दूसरा है कि यहां के लोगों को यातायात की दिक्कतें हैं। यह सवाल तो सुबर्बन ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन का है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने सवाल के जवाब में....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि क्या उस में कोई कंसेशन टिकट वगैरह रखे जायग ताकि यहां जो लोग हैं उन को सहूलियत हो ट्रैवल करने में ।

श्री शाम नाथ : कंसेशन टिकट वगैरह रखने का इस समय सवाल नहीं है । इस परियोजना का मकसद यह है कि जो भीड़-भाड़ वाले यार्ड हैं दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में उन से मालगाड़ियों को गुजरना न पड़े ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Will this Ring railway be operated with electric locomotives or with steam locomotives?

Shri Sham Nath: This is not Ring Railway; as I have said, it is called 'Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities' project. As regards traction, because these avoiding lines are meant essentially for goods traffic coming from Ambala and Ferozepore direction to bypass Delhi and New Delhi, the traction on these lines will have to be the same as provided on these through lines.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The heading of the question is 'Ring Railway around Delhi'. But the Minister says that it is not Ring railway.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : रेल चलनी चाहिये, चाहे किसी से चले ।

इस्पात कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता

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*627. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्रों में तीनों इस्पात कारखानों की वार्षिक उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) इन कारखानों में 1965 में अब तक कितने इस्पात का उत्पादन हुआ है और पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में इस्पात के उत्पादन के तदनुरूपी आंकड़े क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के तीन इस्पात कारखानों में से प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता 1 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष है ।

(ख) इन इस्पात कारखानों का 1964 और 1965 के पहले नौ महीनों का इस्पात पिण्डों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

कारखाने का नाम	जनवरी 1964 से सितम्बर 1964 तक	जनवरी 1965 से सितम्बर 1965 तक
भिलाई	849,200	912,500*
दुर्गापुर	752,658	761,442
राउरकेला	614,382	808,163

*इस उत्पादन का कुछ भाग भिलाई कारखाने के तीसरी योजना में विस्तारित क्षमता का है जो 1965 में कायम हुई थी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि अगर जवाब देने से पहले यह आंकड़े वगैरह रख दिये जाते तो सवाल पूछने में सहूलियत होती । उन्होंने यह अभी बतलाया है अब हम उनके बारे में सवाल कैसे करें । यह मैं आगे के लिये कह रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि जब फिगर्स वगैरह इन्वाल्वड हों तो यहां स्टेटमेंट रख दिया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस्पात मंत्रालय की जो पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट है उस के अनुसार भिलाई और दुर्गापुर की जो पैदावार की क्षमता है उस से 4 प्रतिशत से 11 प्रतिशत तक ज्यादा पैदावार हो गई है, लेकिन राउरकेला में पैदावार कम है । दोनों की कार्य क्षमता में फर्क है, यह तो मैं मानता हूं लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आप यह बतायें कि क्षमता नापते समय क्या ठीक तरह से नापा जाता है या पैदावार की क्षमता ज्यादा होती है लेकिन बताया कम जाता है और बाद में यह कहा जाता है कि जो क्षमता है उससे भी ज्यादा हम ने पैदा किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसा किया जाता हो तो कोई मानेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक क्षमता का नापने का सवाल है वह तो जितना उत्पादन होता है उसी के आधार पर लिया जाता है, उसमें कोई इमैजिनेशन चलाने की बात नहीं है . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : क्षमता (रेटेड कपैसेटी) की बात अलग है, पैदावार की बात अलग है . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : रनिंग कमेंट्री की आप इजाजत देते हैं यह अच्छा नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे खिलाफ तो कोई रेगुलेशन नहीं आना चाहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तीसरी पांच साला योजना के अन्तर्गत जो लक्ष्य बनाये गये सरकारी कारखानों के लिए और गर सरकारी कारखानों के लिए . . . (**व्यवधान**) सरकारी कारखानों के बारे में ही पूछ रहा हू, वह लक्ष्य कहां तक हासिल हो गये हैं और उसमें कमी कितनी रह गई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की जो विस्तार की योजना है उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही चल रही है तीनों कारखानों में, उसमें कहीं कोई रुकावट नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the targets have been achieved or they fallen short.

Shri P. C. Sethi: We shall be able to achieve those targets as far as the Third Plan is concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the figures given by the Minister, though I have not got them in front of me, it seems that except for Bhilai, the other two plants have not yet been able to reach the rated capacity of a million tons. Sorry if I am wrong.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): They are making a mistake. These figures are only for nine months, and Durgapur and Rourkela will also exceed one million.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Anyway, may I know whether there is any reverse in the trend which has been observed for so many years in these plants of their running at a loss, and whether they have come on a profitable basis or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I may read out the figures again.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: But these figures are only for nine months, and each of the plants in the coming three months naturally would complete one million and also exceed it a little.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Bhalai has already exceeded.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: A part of the Third Plan expansion, one blast furnace and two steel melting shops, have begun producing, and therefore Bhilai has got a little more even in nine months. The other expansions are also coming up shortly, and we hope that within two or three months, not more than that, we will be able to complete the expansion schemes of all the three plants. Rourkela this year, as you have seen from the figure, has gone to 8,08,163 tons in nine months. It will also exceed one million. All the three plants have been giving a very satisfactory performance.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question is of profit.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This year Rourkela itself has given a very good profit. For the first time we have got a fairly good profit; after excluding interest, depreciation and everything, we are able to show a profit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In all the three steel plants?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: In all.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो स्टील प्लांट हैं उनके उत्पादन में और आपके उत्पादन में क्या अनुपात है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी उत्पादन की जो क्षमता है उसके अनुसार वह उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और हमारी जो क्षमता उसके अनुसार हम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यानी आप की जो क्षमता है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं जब इजाजत दूं तब . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मुझे उसी सवाल का उत्तर नहीं मिल सका . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी जब मैं इजाजत दूं तभी कर सकते हैं । . . . (*व्यवधान*) अब आप कहिये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पीरियड आप ने दिया है उसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो उत्पादन हुआ है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो उत्पादन हुआ है, उसमें उत्पादन अधिक कहां हुआ है ? प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उत्पादन अधिक हुआ है या पब्लिक सेक्टर में ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Evidently he means percentages. The private sector have smaller units. The public sector has three plants of a million tons and they are exceeding now. On the average the public sector has not been behind the private sector.

Shri Shinkre: While the Government appear to have achieved a little progress or small progress on the side by way of increased production in the steel plants may I know from the Minister whether the Government have taken any steps not to allow or to stop the rotting of huge quantities of spares involving hundreds of crores of rupees which is also a reason why these steel plants are bringing losses to the public exchequer; if so, what are the steps taken?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is one of the aspects which is being considered by the committee. We had recently appointed a committee to see why the cost of steel production is very high in India not only in the public sector but in the private sector also. About spare parts etc. we are trying to reduce imports and produce them internally.

Shri Shinkre: My question was diffrent. Spares already imported are rotting and are not used for years together.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It may be some parts, a few parts; it is not so in a large number of cases.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister stated that they had appointed recently a committee to go into the cost of production. May I know whether the cost of production in the private-sector plants is much lower than in the public-sector plants and, if so, what steps do government propose to take to bring down the cost of production in the public-sector plants?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think that that presumption is correct. The cost of production in India, including in the private sector, is much higher than the international price. That is why we have appointed a committee not for the public sector alone but for the whole of India, to see why the cost of production is high in the private sector also.

Shri Nath Pai: From such figures as are available, it seems that all the three plants in the public sector had shown marginal profits. It is a little intriguing because the Rourkela plant whose performance in the earlier stages was rather disturbing has shown higher profits as against the Bhalai steel plant whose performance had so far been the best. How does he explain the disparity that the plant which was the best in performance so far as production was con-

cerned is lagging behind in profit margin whereas the other plant shows a higher margin of profit? Could he explain it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: In Rourkela the flat products, the finished goods are much costlier while the heavy things like axles, structurals, etc. though the tonnage may be there, cost very much less. That must be the reason for the high profits and percentage of income in Rourkela. When it goes into full prouction, naturally the profits will be higher because these are flat products which are costlier.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the changed circumstances and our increased defence requirements may I know whether any reorientation or change is being brought in the production plan of all these steel plants in the private and the public sectors?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have not caught the implication of the question. Can she repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: A lady is very difficult to understand.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the changed circumstances and our increased defence requirements, is any change or reorientation being contemplated in the production plan of these steel plants?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We need much more alloy steel plants and alloy steel is necessary for defence oriented industries. Therefore, we are taking steps to produce more alloy steel in the private and the public sector plants.

Shri Daji: Is the government aware that though the overall production is showing improvement in Rourkela, the axles shop has given only 60 per cent production and it has been held that it can never be improved? If so, what steps are taken to set it right?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We had some trouble mitally and we are trying to get over that trouble and increase produtcion.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: What is the cost of production in each factory and how does it compare with the proposed factory, the sixth plant?

Mr. Speaker: They are different things; they cannot be compared.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is difficult to compare them. If a separate question is put I shall see if I could get comparative figures.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : प्रा.इवेट सेक्टर में और पबलिक सेक्टर में जो प्राफिट की तुलना होती है, उसमें पबलिक सेक्टर में जो कामगार या वरकर होते है उनको जो फैसिलिटीज दी जाती है उनका भी खर्चा पबलिक सेक्टर में इनवल्यूड होने से प्राफिट में कमी होगी, क्या यह बात सही है ?

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

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*628. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1964-65;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to make up these losses?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). M.M.T.C. made a net profit of Rs. 25.07 lakhs during the year 1964-65.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether this Government ever propose to stop acting bania—for which it is not suited—and to start governing properly.

Mr. Speaker: What answer shoud I get?

Shri Kapur Singh: The Minister might return a very good answer if you let him.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him to answer if it is going to be a very good answer!

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a profit. I did not follow what the hon. Member said.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Government stop the mentality of the *bania* and try to govern properly.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House desires that the Government must govern properly.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know what is the total quantity and the value of non-ferrous metals, if any, imported by this Corporation in 1964-65?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies from time to time; it is something like 18,000 tons of lead and may be about 12,000 tons of aluminium. In that particular year, copper and zinc were not imported.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the value?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 3,7 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that in 1964-65, there was a profit. May I know whether this Corporation was suffering a loss during the last four or five years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No; it was never losing. But I may caution the House that iron ore prices in the world are not the same as they were in the past, and we may have to bear further losses.

Russian Collaboration for Coal Development

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*631. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet delegation visited India to discuss the question of Soviet collaboration with the National Coal Development Corporation in its projects for the development of India's coking coal resources during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether the Soviet assistance would be utilised mainly for heavy earth moving machinery and other mining equipment;

(c) the extent to which the various projects prepared by the National Coal Development Council were studied by the Soviet experts to ascertain the Soviet help needed for their execution; and

(d) the proposed scheme for National Coal Development Corporation's efforts for increasing its present output of coking coal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) to (c). A Soviet delegation is, at present, in India for discussing the question of giving assistance for the development of some of the coking coal mines of the National Coal Development Corporation. The delegation has not yet completed its studies. The scope of the assistance will be settled after the delegation submits its report.

(d) New coking coal mines are being opened in the Central Jharia, Bokaro and Ramgarh coalfields. The production from existing mines is also being increased.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यह बात बार-बार कही है कि हमारे पास जरूरत से ज्यादा कोयला है । बजट के बाद तक सरकार ने कहा है कि जितनी डिमांड नहीं है उतना हम कोयला सप्लाई कर सकते हैं । तो चार 6 महीने में ही

यह क्या हुआ कि दूसरे मुल्कों से सहायता लेनी पड़ी ?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): He is making a mistake. We are surplus in the ordinary coal, but we have to increase the production of coking coal. I have been repeatedly saying that coking coal for the steel plants will be absolutely necessary and therefore we are taking the assistance only for coking coal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस्पात कारखानों के लिए इस वक्त जो विशेष कोयला आप कहते हैं उसकी कितनी जरूरत देश में से पूरी होती है और कितना मंगाना पड़ता है, और कब तक हम इस मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जाएंगे ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I may point out that in the fourth Plan we are proposing to increase it to another 25 million tons of coking coal. We are not going to open pits for the inferior variety. We can produce much more even with the existing capacity to meet the fourth Plan demands, but for coking coal we have to go much deeper. We have Polish assistance; there are already deep mines under construction, and the Russians also may assist us later.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितना मंगाना पड़ा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is 25 million tons; I said so even in the beginning.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We are told that this Corporation is running at a loss. May I know whether by this Polish collaboration we will have some extra coal produced so that we will be able to make up the loss?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The position is like this. The capital expenditure for opening new mines is there; and we could have produced coal, but because the market demand is dull, we are now concentrating only on coking coal, and we will have to sink more money in the coking coal mines. I hope we will be able to produce and make profits later on.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : नेशनल कोल डेवेलपमेंट काउंसिल के द्वारा तैयार परियोजनाओं में यंत्रों तथा मशीनों का प्रयोग किया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे ज्यादातर देशी हैं या विदेशी, यदि कुछ विदेशी हैं तो उनका कितना प्रतिशत है, और क्या आगे यह सम्भावना है कि कुछ मशीनरी बाहर से मंगायी जाएगी ? उसका मूल्य क्या होगा ?

Shri Thimmaiah: To the maximum extent, we will use the indigenous equipment. Only those equipment which are not available in India will be supplied by Russia.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह जो सोवियन डेलीगेशन हिन्दुस्तान में आया था क्या वह मशीनों के बारे में जांच करेगा या कुछ नई खानों के इम्प्रूवमेंट के बारे में जांच कर रहा है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: We have given them all the data and details and the experts who have come here are studying it with our own experts.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या जो पहली खानें हैं वे उन्हीं के डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं या नहीं खानों को डेवेलप करने की कोशिश में हैं ?

Shri Thimmaiah: Under this project, we will take up 5 existing mines and 7 new mines. A total of 12 mines will be taken up for development.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रूसी सहायता से जो कोयले का हम विकास करना चाहते हैं उसकी रूपरेखा क्या होगी ? आज जो हमारी कोकिंग कोयला की कमी है उसको कहां से पूरा किया जाएगा ?

Shri Thimmaiah: When these projects are taken up, we hope to produce about 10 million tonnes of extra coking coal.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Besides Russian collaboration, consideration was given to collaboration with any other countries and if so, what were the terms of the different countries?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to Russian collaboration. Next question.

15-Year Steel Plan

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Shri Kapur Singh:
*632. **Shri Solanki:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news-item published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 6th October, 1965 (front page, cc. 2—4) to the effect that the Centre is preparing a 15-year steel plan to bring about a change in the pattern of production in the existing steel plants; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A perspective plan for the development of the iron and steel industry over 10—15 years is under preparation. Such a plan will among other things cover the planning required to meet Defence requirements and to generally achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is this proposed plan in any way likely to impinge upon our plans for increased food production?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): No, Sir; this has no bearing on that.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know whether in this proposed ambitious plan for the next 15 years, the emphasis is only on producing more steel or to make up for the deficiencies in vital sectors like alloy and special steels and if so, what are the aspects in regard to them?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The point is, to plan for a steel plant even for capacity of 1 million tonnes, it takes about five years and for the expansion, it takes another 5 years. So, unless you plan for 10 or 15 years, it is difficult. Regarding my friend, Mr. Nath Pai's question, alloy steel plants will be given greater importance. For that, we will have to get some technical "know-how". Not only in the public sector, but in the private sector also, we are encouraging people to put up small alloy plants of 10,000 or 20,000 tonnes. In addition to the Durgapur alloy steel plant, we are thinking of putting up another alloy plant. All these aspects are being considered, but no final decision has been taken till now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the requirements of the country for 15 years have been projected and if so, what are those requirements? May I know whether the French entrepreneurs have agreed to set up a plant in collaboration with us or any other collaborators have been invited for the additional projects?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Unless we are ready with our plan, there is no point in talking to the foreign collaborators. They are showing interest—the Anglo-American, French and German private sector are also showing willingness to collaborate with us. But we should be ready with our own plan first and then only we will be in a position to say what type of collaboration and what percentage of assistance would be needed.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know within these 15 years, how many factories are going to be set up and where?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is too big a question for me to answer today.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Trivedi. I will call Mr. Dwivtdy afterwards.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the reply that has just been given by the minister that we cannot enter into collaboration without perfecting our own schemes, does he mean to say that the article appearing in the *Economic Times* dated 6th October, as described in this question, is merely a dream or is it some concrete proposal, because every time it is being said that we are still contemplating?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After all, when we plan things they appear to be dreams, but dreams also will have to be realised. It is our desire to produce about 26 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan—in the coming ten years. It is not a very big, impossible, task. The planning now is, to what extent Indian components will go into the steel plants. That is the important thing that is being discussed. We will produce 26 million tonnes, but whether we will be dependent on collaboration for steel plants or we can produce sometning in India, what will be the percentage, and many other aspects are being discussed now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are talking about alloy steel plants for the future. May I know whether Durgapur alloy steel plant is producing according to capacity; if not, what are the reasons for that?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The construction itself was a little delayed because of various factors. Not only there were local constructional deficiencies, but entering into agreement with Japan or Canada in the earlier stages itself was delayed. Now, I think, we are keeping up to the revised schedule that we have planned and production will be there in the coming two years—at least a lakh tonnes will be there.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether Government is also thinking of preparing a 15-year plan in respect of industries which will process the steel that will be produced?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know; I am thinking of steel now. About other industries my hon. friend there will be able to answer.

Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh: Is there any likelihood of any steel plant being located in Maharashtra or Goa?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The question of location we do not take now into consideration at all. Wherever the steel plant is located, the planning is for the achievement of the results and for production. We have not given our thought to the location of the plant.

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether in the preparation of the 15-year steel plan, the defence needs also will be taken into consideration; if so, to what extent?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir; defence needs to the extent possible, I would say, would be taken into consideration.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question. I am sorry I cannot accommodate two Dwivedy's on the same question!

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I have one submission to make. This "Dwivedy-Trivedi" causes confusion to you and to us. Whereas one claims to know two Vedas the other claims to know three. I do not think either of them knows any Veda. Why not persuade them to have more appropriate names (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There is a Chaturvedi also (*Interruption*).

Shri Shinkre: The confusion will be over shortly.

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri Shinkre: They will be shifting shortly.

Licensing of Powerlooms

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*633. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop the system of licensing of powerlooms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is going to be put into effect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The report is under consideration.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, so far as we are concerned, we are against all licences, quotas and permits. May I know by what time all these things would go so far as powerlooms are concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope the Cabinet will take a decision within a month or so.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know if the licensing system involves any kind of financial commitment on the public exchequer also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are licences or permits, which the previous hon. Member mentioned, for establishment of powerlooms where there is no financial commitment.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : पावर लूम लगाने के बारे में जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, उस से उन लोगों को बहुत नुकसान होता है, जो कि पावर लूम से धन्धा करते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की क्या वजह है । यह छोटा धंधा है, इस से डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन होता है, इस लिए इस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रसार होना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा करने के बजाये उन को बन्द करने का क्या कारण है । महाराष्ट्र में इस से बहुत नुकसान होता है । क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सवाल तो यह है कि पालियामेंट ने जो पालिसी तय की है कि डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड सैक्टर में हैंडलूम को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिए, उस के मातहत काम चल रहा है । फिर सरकार ने श्री अशोक मेहता की चेयरमैनशिप में यह देखने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई कि पावरलूम को किस तरह से बढ़ाया जाये । उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो डिसिजन होगा, वह सदन के सामने आ जायेगा ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : उस रिपोर्ट ने तो सपोर्ट किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही सवाल काफी है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटे छोटे लोग पावरलूम लगा कर बड़े पैमाने पर अपना जो काम-काज चलाते थे, उस को बन्द करने में सरकार की क्या मन्शा है ? क्या सरकार पर बड़ी मिलों का दबाव है कि इस को बन्द कर दिया जाये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उन से हमारी हमदर्दी है और हमारी इच्छा है कि जहां जहां हो सके, वहां पावरलूम चलें, लेकिन हैंडलूम वाले उन से भी ज्यादा गरीब हैं । इस में बड़ी मिलों का कोई सवाल नहीं है । बड़ी मिलों में तो ज्यादा लूम जा ही नहीं रहे हैं । सवाल पावरलूम और हैंडलूम के बीच में है ।

Export of Textiles

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***634. Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hongkong is one of our biggest competitors in respect of textile goods in foreign markets;

(b) if so, whether production in Hongkong is 100 per cent by automatic looms; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to turn our looms into automatic looms?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Hong Kong is one of our major competitors in cotton textiles in foreign markets. About 80 per cent of the production of cotton textiles in Hong Kong is done on automatic looms. The following steps have been taken by Government to permit the installation of automatic looms with the object of increasing productivity without displacement of labour;

(i) Installation of automatic looms is encouraged in preference to plain looms under the marginal expansion schemes for loomage in composite mills and special expansion schemes in spinning mills.

(ii) Indigenous production of automatic looms is being stepped up.

(iii) As far as possible, foreign exchange credits are arranged on suitable terms for import of textile machinery for modernisation, including automatic looms, not indigenously manufactured.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any attempts have been made by either public or private sector to manufacture automatic looms in our country and, if so, what are the difficulties faced by them and how those difficulties are going to be encountered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Already two factories are producing automatic looms in the country but the demand is so heavy that in order to change a substantial portion of 2 lakh looms which are working in the organised sector it will take some years.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the names of other competitors in the field of textiles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Japan, and now China, and Pakistan are also emerging. The world market of textiles, particularly cotton textiles, is shrinking.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय को यह बात पता है कि हांगकांग में चीन का जो कपड़ा स्मगल हो कर आता है, वह हांगकांग के मैनुफैक्टर्स की छाप लगा कर दुनिया में भेजा जाता है। क्या भारत सरकार ने ब्रिटिश सरकार से इस बात की लिखा-पढ़ी की है कि हांगकांग में चीनी माल न आया करे, ताकि भारतीय माल अधिक बिक सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस का जवाब मैं क्या दूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती रेणुका राय।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the extremely acute foreign exchange position, I would like to know the total amount which is now being given for modernisation of textile machinery, including automatic looms now being sanctioned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present situation is well-known to the hon.

House. There are no long-term credits which are so far available. For imports we have released about Rs. 11.2 crores for modernisation in the current year.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the annual export of textiles having fallen from Rs. 65 crores to Rs. 38 crores, what measures will Government take to increase the export of textiles to earn foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not know where the hon. Member took the figures from. It is true that the exports in the first six months had gone down by Rs. 3 crores, not from Rs. 65 crores to Rs. 38 crores. But, at the end of November, the figures have improved. As compared to Rs. 59 crores of total exports of cotton textiles and articles manufactured therefrom, the current figure is Rs. 61 crores and so I hope this year the position will be better as compared to the previous year.

Shri Shinkre: The gossip has it. . .

Mr. Speaker: Why should he bring it here?

Shri Shinkre: The gossip has it that this Government has authorised the export of textiles even to Hongkong under the excuse or pretext of export incentive, which is just like carrying coal to New Castle. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this gossip is completely baseless.

Mr. Speaker: I would not ask the Minister to answer a question about gossip.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है, उस में हांगकांग का. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेस्टियन । श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

इण्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स, बम्बई

*635. **श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इण्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स, बम्बई के कार्यों की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) समिति के कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने इण्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स, बम्बई के मामले की जांच के लिये एक जांच समिति का गठन किया है जिनमें श्री जी० बी० बेडेकर, अध्यक्ष, श्री आर० एम० भण्डारी, सदस्य, डा० यू० भट्टाचार्य, और सदस्य श्री एम० एस० श्रीनिवासन, सदस्य सचिव हैं । समिति इस कारण गठित की गयी है क्योंकि सरकार को इस आशय के अभ्यावेदन मिले थे कि इस मिल में घोर अव्यवस्था चल रही है और यह डर है कि यह मिल बन्द हो जायेगी जिसका कुप्रभाव उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा तथा कामगरों की एक बड़ी संख्या बेरोजगार हो जायेगी । समिति की सिफारिश पर सरकार ने इस मिल को अपने अधिकार में 29 नवम्बर, 1965 को ले लिया है और एक अधिकृत नियंत्रक की नियुक्ति इसे चलाने के लिये कर दी गयी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का खयाल किया था कि जो कमेटी बने उस में वर्कर्ज के भी रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हों ताकि उनके हितों की देखभाल हो सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह कभी नहीं होता है इस तरह की टैक्नीकल या एक्सपर्ट कमेटी में ।

श्री बख्शाल सिंह : ऐसी सूरत में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्कर्ज के हितों का प्रोटैक्शन किस तरह से किया जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैनेजमेंट वगैरह की जो बातें होती हैं या दूसरी होती हैं उनको देखने के लिए यह बनाई जाती है और यह टैम्पोरेरी होती है । उन्होंने जजमेंट दे दिया यह कि यह ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रही है । सरकार ने उसको ले लिया वर्कर्ज के लिए ।

Shri Nath Pai: While appreciating the fact that the Minister has carried out the assurance he gave to the House that Government will take control of these mills—I congratulate him upon his bold step—may I have an assurance that now that public money is going to be invested to put these mills on an even keel, the old practice of handing over the mills to the same inefficient people, who are charged with gross misadministration, after investing public's money, will not be followed and that Government will take over final control of these mills? Has he understood my question?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a very vital question and we have been examining this for the last few years as to how under article 32 of the Constitution such a company can be taken over by public management because it is true that once we take over, we improve the management and under the normal property rights in the country it gets back to the original owners. This matter is under examination.

Shri Daji: In view of the fact that we are living under an emergency and the DIR provisions are available, why should not the DIR provisions be put into use in the case of such mills for the final take-over of their management and not hand them over after improvement under the ordinary procedure?

Shri Kapur Singh: Preposterous.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had informally assured many hon. Members that if I do not get a proper answer by this committee quickly, we will not hesitate to use the DIR; but, fortunately, the report came to us very early.

Shri Kapur Singh: You should be ashamed of yourself.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the present situation is it Government's policy to take over and run all textile units which may be closed down indefinitely due to financial mismanagement by the present owners?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Why is such an omnibus assurance necessary? From case to case we examine the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that a similar committee was appointed for a textile mill's case in Kanpur, if so, whether the report has been received and from what date....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Shri Banerjee knows it better.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Besides taking over the management of this company, what other measures is Government contemplating to take against such employers for mismanagement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Usually the Company Law Board takes action against any mismanagement as far as the financial side is concerned; as far as the technical side is concerned, we examine it from the point of view of modernisation and see that the mill is rehabilitated. The present difficulty is not only due to mismanagement and bad machinery but it has slightly been aggravated due to credit squeeze also.

All these factors are properly being looked into.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question was: What action is Government going to take against the management for mismanagement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the Company Law Board finds that there is defalcation, they will be prosecuted.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether this group of mills has been taken over under the Industries and Development Regulations Act and, if so, whether after the mills have been put on a sound basis, they will be handed over to the previous management?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been taken over under section 18 of the Industries Act; but really, as the previous hon. Member suggested, it is being examined why we should hand over the mills to the original owners who have been responsible for such bad management, defalcations or, may be, not proper type of financing and all that. This matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri D. D. Puri: Does Government propose to invest any money in this mill; if so, how much?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 2½ crores; but it is not a question of investment directly, it is a sort of loan finance for working capital.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार का ध्यान अभी नागपुर में जो सूती मजदूरों का सम्मेलन हुआ था और उस में जो प्रस्ताव पास हुए थे जैसे कि एक निगम बनाया जाए, उसकी ओर गया है ? संविधान में तरमीम करने की जरूरत नहीं है । संकट कालीन स्थिति में बुनियादी अधिकारों को मुल्तवी रख कर और निगम बना कर इन मिलों को इस निगम के हाथ में देने के बारे में वहां जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, क्या वह सरकार को मिला था ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : प्रस्ताव तो मिला था । लेकिन अलग अलग मिलों का किस्सा अलग अलग होता है । इसलिए कोई एक निगम से काम चलने वाला नहीं है । वहां की क्या स्थिति है, कितनी दवाई की जरूरत है और किस किस्म की दवाई देने की जरूरत है ताकि बीमारी हटे, यह सब जो काम है यह निगम तो एक अगर बन जाए तो नहीं कर सकता है । अस्थायी रूप पर किसी के राइट हम कांस्टीटयूशन के अन्दर एवरोगट नहीं कर सकते हैं । इस सारे. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सफाई करना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये : संकटकालीन स्थिति के अन्दर संविधान में जो बुनियादी अधिकार दिये गये हैं उनको मुल्तवी रखा जा सकता है । नागरिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को मुल्तवी रखा गया है तो यह जायदाद सम्बन्धी जो अधिकार हैं इनको क्यों नहीं मुल्तवी रखा जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्गुमेंट अब मैं कैसे करूं, कैसे बहस करूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा है कि यह कर नहीं सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा है कि कर नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए मैं ने कहा कि यह बात वह कर सकते हैं । लेकिन करने की उन की इच्छा नहीं है यह बात दूसरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि कर सकते हैं, चुनांचे इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has considered the question of taking over the Bharati Textile Mills in Pondicherry which was closed down recently?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise.

Asian Common Market

638. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration either *suo motu* or emanating from a foreign country or organisation, a proposal for an Asian Common Market or alternatively a Common Market for all democratic countries of Asia;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the stage at which the consideration thereof has reached?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that there is a global trend today, reflected in the movements such as the European Common Market, the Arab Common Market, and if so, does the Government *suo motu* on their own, propose to take up this matter and sound other Asian countries, at least the democratic Asian countries, with regard to an Asian Common Market and, if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question has come up several times before the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East. The general consensus among the Asian countries has been that a Common Market envisages a common level of development and prosperity. As the Asian countries represent various degrees of underdevelopment, for instance, India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Laos or Cambodia, it has not been found practicable to consider any Common Market at the present juncture. It is true that an Arab Common Market is being proposed, and how far will it succeed is a question that remains to be seen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to a recent statement of the Japanese Prime Minister wherein he has stated that his country would like to draw closer towards other Asian countries in the sphere of trade, commerce and industry and if so, what has been the reaction of the Government to that proposal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Government only shares the feelings and sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Sato, of Japan. We have invited a very high-powered business delegation from Japan very soon. Similarly two Delegations are going from India to Japan maybe, the Finance Minister also will be going to Japan very soon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister also will be going?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Later on, some other dignitaries also will be visiting Japan to draw the two countries closer for technical and economic co-operation.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: With regard to the views expressed by the Minister on the merits of the question of Asian Common Market, is that the considered view of the Government also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

I must congratulate the members today because the supplementaries were to the point and not very long.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a compliment to Mr. Kamath?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He also put a question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, a special compliment to Mr. Kamath.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Congratulations to the Ministers also for the ready-made answers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Pig Iron

*629. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundries, both small and medium scale, are suffering for want of pig iron;

(b) whether this is due to the shortage of pig iron or for want of proper distribution; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There is a shortage of graded pig iron and consequently foundries producing certain categories of castings needed by engineering industries are experiencing difficulties.

(c) Steps have been taken to augment pig iron production in the integrated steel plants by adoption of improved techniques of production. Licenses have also been granted for setting up additional units.

Sixth Steel Plant

*630. **Shri Basappa:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 817 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the French entrepreneurs have since made any specific proposals for the setting up of the Sixth Steel Plant in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidies to Coal Companies

*636. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the outstandings on account of subsidies payable to the Coal Companies by the Coal Board during the period from November, 1964 to October, 1965, month-wise;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that collieries are experiencing great difficulty because of delays in the payment of subsidies by the Coal Board; and

(c) whether the procedure for making payments is being simplified to ensure timely payments so that the programme of production is not affected?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5296/65].

(b) Yes, Sir; the Coal Board is making every effort to reduce delays in the payment of subsidies to Coal Companies and Government are trying to place additional funds at the disposal of the Board for the purpose.

(c) This is engaging the attention of the Coal Board.

Steam Locomotives

*637. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have developed any new type of steam locomotive or improvised the existing design with a view to bringing about higher thermal efficiency and lower maintenance;

(b) whether Government have studied the operational economics of locomotives in use in European countries; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a). No new design of steam locomotives has been developed in recent years. Investigations are, however, constantly being made to improve the efficiency of existing designs of steam locomotives. Improvements to reduce maintenance work on existing designs are incorporated on new locomotives as well as on existing locomotives wherever practicable.

(b) No such study has been undertaken.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Baby Food

***639. Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants engaged in the manufacture of baby food in the country at present;

(b) whether the baby food manufactured at present suffices the requirements of the country; and

(c) if not, the steps contemplated to manufacture sufficient quantity of baby food in the country in the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Four plants in the large-scale sector and two plants in the small scale.

(b) and (c). To meet the general shortage of baby foods in the country, the Government have recently licensed four schemes with a total capacity of 5000 tonnes per annum. Further capacity to cover the demand expected in the Fourth Plan period will be licensed in due course.

Cement Factory in Assam

***640. Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrial licence was issued to a private party for the setting up of a cement factory at Cherapunjee in Assam;

(b) whether the State Government also subscribed capital for this industrial unit and if so, how much;

(c) whether the said private party does not propose to set up the factory now; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). In April, 1956, an industrial licence was granted to M|s. Assam Cements Ltd., Shillong for setting up a cement factory at Cherrapunji for an annual installed capacity of about 84,000 tonnes. As the management of the Company could not implement the scheme, the Company has been converted into a Government Company under Section 617 of the Companies Act with effect from 31st December, 1963. The Government of Assam agreed to subscribe Rs. 15 lakhs under Equity shares and also advanced loans to the Company amounting to Rs. 40 lakhs. The Government of Assam tried but could not get a suitable party for appointment as Managing-Agents for implementing the project. As a result, the State Government decided to take over the project in the Public Sector acquiring more than 51 p.c. of the shares. The Government of Assam has also decided to contribute a further amount of Rs. 15 lakhs towards Equity shares and Rs. 25 lakhs towards Preference shares (total Rs. 40 lakhs) and issued sanctions converting the earlier loan of Rs. 40 lakhs into share capital.

Export of Bananas to USSR

***641. Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large-scale export of Bananas to U.S.S.R. is envisaged; and

(b) if so, what is the estimate of this export for 1965-66?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A total qauntity of 1000 to 1200 tonnes of Bananas is proposed to be exported to U.S.S.R. during 1965-66. This is a beginning.

Credit from I.D.A.

***642. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Development Association has agreed to release its $100 million credit without insisting on India finding matching foreign exchange resources;

(b) if so, the precise terms on which this credit will be extended; and

(c) how it is to be appropriated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5297/65].

Pakistan International Airways Employees' Claims

***643. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Custodian of Enemy Property has discharged employees of Pakistan International Airways, even when they are of Indian nationality, with one-month's notice;

(b) if so, whether any assurance has been given to the said employees regarding their rights and other claims on their employers; and

(c) whether they will be absorbed in employment elsewhere in grades similar to those they were holding?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such of the obligations as the Pakistan International Airways had towards the discharged employees will be fulfilled as far as possible and to the extent the funds of that firm in India permit.

(c) They have been advised to register themselves with the Employment Exchanges and government will help them to find some suitable employment.

Decontrol of Industries

***644. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift curbs on the private sector industries in respect of the price distribution and licensing;

(b) if so, the names of the industries proposed to be decontrolled; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The Government have had, from time to time, under review the question of relaxation of controls on industry. A decision in regard to the cement industry has already been announced.

Manufacture of Guns

***645. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great public demand for 12-bore guns in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the shortage of 12-bore guns;

(c) whether there exist workshops in the country like the workshop at Nangal which can manufacture such guns but licences are not being issued to them; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to use the potentiality of such workshops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). There has been a growing demand for 12-bore guns in the country. A study is being undertaken to assess the demand in the next 5 years.

The existing workshops in the country do not have all the necessary facilities for manufacturing 12-bore guns of uniformly acceptable quality on a commercial scale. If the study of the demand which has now been undertaken reveals that there is a requirement which is large enough to support the setting up of one or more economic units, it is proposed to explore the ways and means of assisting units in this regard.

Railway Lines in the Border Districts of Rajasthan

*646. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the fighting in September, 1965 and subsequent troubles, Government have drawn up any plans for the construction of new railway lines in the border districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries concerned. It is too early to give any details at this stage.

Russian Tractors

*647. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Dr. M. S. Aney:
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:
Shri Radheial Vyas:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Russian tractors lying with the importers or with their agents have been frozen by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of tractors that have been frozen?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There is a wide gap in the selling price of indigenous tractors and the imported tractors (which are being imported only form the East European Countries including U.S.S.R. through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.). In order to rationalise the selling prices of tractors in India, it was considered tht the prices of the tractors imported by S.T.C. should be marked up and with the amount thus realised a pool should be created out of which assistance should be made available to the purchasers of indigenous tractors. The S.T.C. was asked to undertake the administration of this pool.

In view of several representations received form Agricultural interests, the matter was reconsidered by the Government and it has been now decided that the *status quo ante* may be restored. Thus there will be no mark-up in the prices of imported tractors for the present.

Railway Bridge Near Taiabpur Station

*648. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway bridge near Taiabpur Station on the Katihar-Siliguri section of the North-East Frontier Railway was declared unsafe on the 16th November, 1965 by the Railway Administration due to some mechanical defects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Lucknow-bound Gauhati-Lucknow Express was detained and whether through running of trains has been suspended on this section; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 15 Down Gauhati Express had to be detained for about two hours and through running of trains suspended for about 4 hours on 16-11-65 due to temporary arrangements for replacing a 3 ft. diameter pipe culvert having become unsafe on account of unforeseen percolation of water in the excavated foundations.

Production of Alloy Tool and Stainless Steel

*649. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there would be a short-fall of about 85 per cent in the production of alloy tool and stainless steel at the end of the Third Plan in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a huge short-fall; and

(c) whether this shortfall will affect the country's industrial progress?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). As an estimated demand of 200,000 tonnes at the end of the Third Plan period, production of Alloy and Special Steels by the end of the Third Plan period is expected to be of the order of 45,000—50,000 tonnes, which will be from the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, Mysore Iron and Steel works Ltd., and private sector units. Production of Alloy and Special Steels generally envisages the adaptation of specialised production processes and the importation of technical know-how. Negotiations for technical know-how are often protracted and there have also been difficulties with regard to foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery.

(c) Essential requirements of indigenous industry for alloy and special steels have been met through imports to the extent possible. To meet the immediate needs of Defence and other essential industries vigorous steps have also been taken for the manufacture of special steels in the large steelworks and other smaller units manufacturing mild steel.

Financial help to Mine-Owners

*650. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to give financial help to the mine-owners for developing their mines; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Government have not prepared such a scheme so far. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Government.

Substitution of Aluminium

*651. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 547 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress made in the programme for substituting aluminium

in place of brass and zinc for the manufacture of utensils and for other industrial purposes; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Some thick bottomed aluminium utensils of modern design, capable of withstanding the severe cooking conditions obtaining in the country, particularly with regard to spiced food, have been produced. To promote the ultimate production of flow-turning lathes required for the manufacture of such thick-bottomed utensils, steps are also being taken with the assistance of the Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana, and the Machine Tool Design Institute, Bangalore, to prepare a prototype design of the lathe.

As regards substitution of aluminium for other metals in other industries, such substitution has been effected to a considerable extent in the following industries:—

1. High and low tension over-head lines.

2. Underground and VIR and PVC cables, bare copper conductors.

Aluminisation of ACSR core wire and buckets and other hardware items is also being explored.

Railway Development in the Eastern Regions

***652. Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have urged upon the Central Government to prepare a Master Plan for Railway Development in the extreme Eastern regions of India, which will serve its needs for the next few decades, and have also urged for the extension of the Railway-line up to NEFA; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan suggested by the Assam Government and Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No specific request, as such, for a Master Plan for railway development in Assam, has been received from the State Government. However, the Government of Assam have been making several representations from time to time for several new lines in that region. In particular they have been urging on the extension of the new BG line from Siliguri to Jogighopa upto Gauhati. The views of the Assam Government have been taken due note of and will receive due attentions at the time of finalisation of the Railway Fourth Plan schemes. Recently Planning Commission have set up a Team for Transport Survey for Assam and the entire Eastern Region to assess the transport needs of the area.

Manufacture of Small Car

***653. Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 559 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Renault, the French Motor Corporation has submitted its revised project report for the manufacture of small car in India;

(b) if so, whether the report has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is being examined.

Export of Jewellery

1756. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jewellers in the country and especially Jaipur jewellers are concerned at the continuing uncertainty of the export promotion

scheme pertaining to jewel industry arising out of a Government directive;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that trade in this line is based on cutting and polishing rough stones which are imported and one can only export what has been imported in raw;

(c) whether Government are further aware that such exporters have withdrawn their hands from business because of the fear set off by Government's declaration that big cuts will be made in imports in every field; and

(d) if the reply to parts (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what would be the estimated loss in foreign exchange as a result of this directive?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No changes in incentives have been made in the Export Promotion Scheme pertaining to exports of pearls, diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones and synthetic stones for the last few years. No directive has been issued by Government which may give rise to any uncertainty about the continuity of the E.P. Scheme. Government is not aware of any concern by the jewellers due to the alleged uncertainty of Export Promotion Scheme.

(b) Government is fully aware that the export trade in this line is mainly based on imports of raw stones, diamonds, pearls, synthetic stones, etc. and the Export Promotion Scheme is accordingly designed to provide the industry with such essential raw materials.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh

1757. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some industrial units in Andhra Pradesh and other States in Southern Zone have been hard hit during the recent period due to the shortage of power;

(b) if so, the particulars of the units hit;

(c) the loss of production caused thereby; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Units producing Fertilisers, Chemicals, Timber, Coramic and Automobile products.

(c) It is difficult to make a calculation of the loss in such circumstances. Many industries utilise such periods of compulsory shut-down to get through their periodical overhauling, cleaning up, maintenance etc.

(d) As a short term measures, it has been agreed that some surplus energy available in Mysore should be apportioned between the three States of Andhra, Kerala and Madras. Efforts are also being made to expedite the construction of power projects in Madras and Kerala.

Starch Factories in Kerala

1758. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of starch factories functioning in Kerala at present;

(b) whether there is a proposal to start a starch factory in Palghat, Kerala;

(c) if so, when it is expected to start production; and

(d) what will be its employment potential?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Twenty small-scale and three medium-scale units are manufacturing tapioca starch in Kerala State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About an year from now.

(d) The factory is expected to provide direct employment for about fifty persons, apart from indirect employment in tapioca tuber production.

लखनऊ-दिल्ली डाक गाड़ी में बैठने का स्थान

1759. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**
श्री उटिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ-दिल्ली डाक तथा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणियों के डिब्बों में कितने यात्रियों के बैठने का स्थान होता है;

(ख) लखनऊ से दिल्ली के लिए उपरोक्त गाड़ियों के लिये प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणियों के कितने टिकट अलग-अलग बिके;

(ग) क्या प्रथम श्रेणी की सीटों को कम करने तथा तृतीय श्रेणी की सीटों को बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने अथवा दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक जनता गाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) लखनऊ-दिल्ली डाक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में बैठने की जगह इस प्रकार है :—

29 अप/30 डाउन डाकगाड़ी

पहले दर्जे में सोने की जगहें	48
पहले दर्जे में बैठने की जगहें	72
दूसरे दर्जे में सोने की जगहें	40
दूसरे दर्जे में रात में बैठने की जगहें	16
दूसरे दर्जे में दिन में बैठने की जगहें	64
तीसरे दर्जे में रात में सोने की जगहें	75
तीसरे दर्जे में रात में बैठने की जगहें	400
तीसरे दर्जे में दिन में बैठने की जगहें	475

83 अप/84 डाउन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

पहले दर्जे में सोने की जगहें	48
पहले दर्जे में बैठने की जगहें	72
दूसरे दर्जे में बैठने की जगहें	80
तीसरे दर्जे में रात में सोने की जगहें	64
तीसरे दर्जे में रात में बैठने की जगहें	400
तीसरे दर्जे में दिन में बैठने की जगहें	464

(ख) अक्टूबर, 1965 के महीने में बेचे गये टिकटों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

पहला दर्जा .	853
दूसरा दर्जा .	801½
तीसरा दर्जा .	9318

चूंकि टिकट की बिक्री बराबर जारी रहती है और टिकटों की बिक्री का हिसाब गाड़ियों के अनुसार नहीं रखा जाता है, इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि 83 अप और 29 अप गाड़ियों के लिए कितने-कितने यात्रियों ने टिकट खरीदे । लखनऊ स्टेशन से 83 अप रात में 8 बज कर 50 मिनट पर और 29 अप रात में 9 बज कर 25 मिनट पर छूटती है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Pamban Bridge, Madras

1760. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the replacements and repairs to the Pamban Bridge in Madras State recently hit by Cyclone, have been completed;

(b) if not, the items of work pending completion and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when they are likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The replactments and repairs of all the spans washed away or damaged by the tidal wave in December, 1964, have been completed except the following ancillary works which are now in progress:

(i) Anchoring the bed plates of girders to the bed blocks of piers.

(ii) Fixing of guard rails over the bridge.

(iii) Provision of trolley refuges.

Temporary girders provided on 51 spans for expeditious restoration of the bridge on 1st March, 1965 had to be replaced and the above ancillary works could only be taken in hand after this job was completed.

(c) By the end of January, 1966.

Development of Sericulture in M. P.

1761. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of sericulture during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government utilised the entire grants given to them during the year 1964-65?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure Central assistance is given to the State Governments on the basis of expenditure incurred by them on the approved Plan Schemes. Accordingly, based on the provisional expenditure figures reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of sericulture industry during 1964-65, the following financial assistance was sanctioned provisionally to the State Government for that year:

Grant . . .	Rs. 1·77 lakhs
Loan . . .	Rs. 2·92 lakhs
TOTAL .	Rs. 4·69 lakhs

Adjustment if any, will be made during the current financial year on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State Government in 1964-65.

The approved outlay and Central assistance for this State for 1965-66 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Outlay	Central assistance		
	Grant	Loan	Total
10·38	6·00	2·30	8·30

Udaipur-Himmatnagar Metre-Gauge Railway Line

1762. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new metre-gauge line connecting Udaipur-Himmatnagar has been opened recently for goods traffic;

(b) if so, the length of the line and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) its utility to the area concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) This line was opened to goods traffic on 14th November, 1965.

(b) This line is about 213 KMs. long and is estimated to cost about Rs. 11.4 crores. Actual cost will be known only after the accounts are finalised.

(c) The justification for construction of this line was as follows:

(1) to provide a direct shorter connection between North

Gujarat and Southern Rajasthan.

(ii) to connect Udaipur and Ahmedabad with Rakhabde and Shamlaji, important Jain and Hindu pilgrimage centres respectively, and Dungarpur, the capital of ex.-Dungarpur State.

(iii) to encourage development and exploitation of the larger deposits of mineral ores in the State such as lead, zinc, iron ore, uranium, etc.

(iv) general development of the backward, under-developed Adivasi areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat States.

Air-Rifle Manufacturing Factory, Ahmedabad

1763. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the Setting up of the proposed air-rifle manufacturing factory in Ahmedabad;

(b) whether the air-rifle manufacturing factory in Punjab has gone into production; and

(c) if so, the number of air-rifles manufactured at this Centre every month?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Arrangements for the import of capital equipment required for this project have been completed. The foreign collaboration agreement is now under examination by the Government.

(b) The industrial licence granted for setting up an air-rifle manufacturing factory in Punjab has since been revoked.

(c) Does not arise.

दस्तकारी की चीजों का नि ित

1764. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1964–65 में विदेशों को कितने मूल्य की दस्तकारी की चीजों का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) ` चीजें कौन-कौन सी हैं और किन-किन देशों को उनका निर्यात किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) 1964–65 के दौरान 2584·42 लाख रु० मूल्य की दस्तकारियों की वस्तुओं का निर्यात हुआ ।

(ख) ऊनी कालीन, कम्बल तथा मोटे ऊनी वस्त्र, धातु की कलापूर्ण वस्तुएं, मूल्यवान, अर्द्ध-मूल्यवान तथा संश्लेषित रत्न, ज ी, हाथ के छपे वस्त्र, लकड़ी की वस्तुएं, ऊनी शालें, सफरी लोइयां, शालें तथा बड़े रूमाल मुख्य वस्तुएं हैं जिनका निर्यात ि न, अमरीका, स्विटजरलैंड, `लजियम, फ्रांस, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, हांगकांग, कनाडा, मलय संघ तथा सिंगापुर, आस्ट्रेलिया, अदन, कुवैत, इटली, सऊदी अरब तथा जापान को किया गया ।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खोमचे वाले

1765. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में कुछ बड़े स्टेशनों पर, जिनमें गाजियाबाद भी एक है, खोमचे वाले चोर बाजार में चीनी बेचते हैं और यात्रियों को गड़ से बनी हुई चाय देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्यों का`वाही नहीं की जाती और चोर-

बाजारी में चीनी को बेचने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्यों कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख): या त्रयों को गुड़ से बनी चाय बेचने के बारे में दो शिकायतें मिली थीं । दोषी ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध उचित कारवाई की गयी है । चूंकि इस स्टेशन पर खान-पान व्यवस्था ठेकेदारों के हाथ में है इसलिए खोमचे वालों द्वारा चोर बाजार में चीनी बेचने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

लखनऊ में खान-पान कर्मचारियों द्वारा चोर बाजार में चीनी बेचने के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत मिली है जिसकी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है । शिकायत के सही साबित होने पर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

विभागीय खान-पान इकाइयों पर यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निगरानी रखी जाती है कि उन्हें दी जाने वाली चीनी का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया जाये ।

Railway Accident at Charbagh Station, Lucknow

1766. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 902 on the 27th August, 1965 regarding an accident at Charbagh Station, Lucknow and state:

(a) whether the report of Inquiry has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the report of the enquiry committee the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

Pig Iron Complex

1767. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration to set up a large sized pig iron complex which could later be developed into a steel plant;

(b) if so, where the complex is proposed to be set up;

(c) its total installed capacity and estimated cost; and

(d) the decision, if any, in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Feasibility studies on the location of large sized blast furnace complexes to produce pig iron and which are capable of being developed later on into integrated steel plants have been prepared and are under examination by the Government. This examination will include the detailed location of plants, installed capacity, etc. Among the areas studied are the

(i) Sindri-Bermi-Ramgarh area (Bihar).

(ii) Barajamda-Barakote-Bonaigarh-Hirakud-Talcher area (Orissa).

(iii) Paradip (Orissa).

(iv) Kakinada (Andhra).

(v) Rowghat (Madhya Pradesh).

(vi) Nagpur-Chanda-Pench Valley area (Maharashtra).

(vii) Jillimilli area (Madhya Pradesh).

(viii) Haldia (West Bengal).

Export Houses

1768. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 627 on the 24th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the decision since taken by Government on the recommendations of the official working group on small-scale industries for setting up of ex-

port houses and packing units for forwarding services; and

(b) the decisions taken on the other recommendations of the group?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The decisions on the various recommendations of the Working Group on Small Scale Industries have to be taken by Government in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The recommendations are at present under examination and it will be some time before decisions are taken.

कागज का उत्पादन

1769. श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कागज के उत्पादन में प्रयुक्त होने वाले लकड़ी के गूदे का बड़ी मात्रा में आयात करने का क्रयादेश रूस को भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा का क्रयादेश दिया गया है; और

(ग) उसका क्या परिणाम रहा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) और (ख). सोवियत संघ से किये गये व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत, कुल 25,000 मी० टन लकड़ी की लुग्दी उस देश से आयात करने के लिये संविदा किया गया है ।

(ग) वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं के लिये 20,000 मी० टन परिमाण के लिये लाइसेन्स पहले ही दे दिया गया है, जो स्वयं ही इसका सीधा आयात करेंगे । शेष 5,000 मी० टन परिमाण के लिये लाइसेन्स उपलब्धि की प्रक्रिया अभी चल रही है ।

By-products of Coal Washeries

1770. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state in what manner the surplus by-products of coal washeries that are functioning in the coal areas of Bihar and West Bengal are being utilised?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): By-products of coal washeries are mostly used in the boilers of thermal power stations. Any small surpluses are utilised for brick burning etc.

Export of Cotton Textiles to U.K.

1771. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi**: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2368 on the 17th September, 1965 and state the extent to which free licensing of cotton textiles for export to U.K. has been made use of so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The free licensing of all categories of cotton textiles for export to the U.K. was introduced on 6th September, 1965. The quantity freely licensed till 20th November, 1965 amounted to 35.36 million square yards.

अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी की दुर्घटना

1772. श्री बृज राज सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहमदाबाद–दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी 21 अक्तूबर, 1965 की सुबह को बम्बई के निकट दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति हत आहत हुए; और

(ग) दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) दुर्घटना बम्बई के पास नहीं, बल्कि पश्चिम रेलवे के मेहसाना स्टेशन पर हुई ।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के कारण किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई । लेकिन 9 व्यक्तियों को मामूली चोटें आयीं ।

(ग) दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई ।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में दुर्घटना

1773. **श्री बृज राज सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 अक्तूबर, 1965 की प्रातः दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में एक दुर्घटना हो जाने के कारण छः श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगाई जा रही चौथी धमन भट्टी की बड़ी घण्टी में जिस समय मजदूर डंडा डाल रहे थे तो घण्टी उन तख्तों समेत जिनपर मजदूर खड़े थे कोई 100 फुट की ऊंचाई से नीचे गिर गई ।

(ग) ये सभी मजदूर ठेकेदार के आदमी थे फिर भी प्रायोजना अधिकारी कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के आधीन देय प्रतिकर की रकम निर्धारित अवधि में जमा कर रहे हैं जिसे बाद में वे सम्बन्धित ठेकेदार से वसूल करेंगे ।

Indian Oxygen Limited

1774. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years on the export of materials produced by Messrs. Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta;

(b) whether the export trade of this Company is performed through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade;

(c) whether this Company derives any privilege as an "approved organisation" for grants-in-aid under the Marketing Development Fund; and

(d) whether this Company enjoys any monopoly in the export trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) While value of exports of electrodes by Messrs Indian Oxygen Limited Calcutta, as reported by the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, during the last 5 financial years stood at Rs. 2.05 lakhs, value of exports of Nitrous Oxide by the same firm, as reported by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the last 3 financial years was Rs. 8.52 lakhs. Export figures for Nitrous Oxide of the firm for the period prior to 1962-63 are not available.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Everybody is free to export all these materials and this company enjoys no monopoly for export of any of these items.

Manufacture of Computers

1775. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being

taken to develop and manufacture computers in India; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay have designed and constructed computers. A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has also recently been issued to Messrs. I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, Bombay, for the manufacture of computers.

Retrenchment of Bhilai Steel Workers

1776. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20,000 construction workers at the Bhilai Steel Works are facing retrenchment; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to avert the retrenchment?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). At present about 18,500 employees are working on the construction side in connection with the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant from 1 to 2·5 million tonnes capacity. Except for those who may be absorbed in the regular establishment and may be required for Fourth Plan expansion of the plant, others will have to be retrenched gradually as the work on the various units is completed. According to the present assessment about 6,500 persons are likely to be rendered surplus in the first quarter of 1966.

The Director General of Employment and Training and the State Government have been approached to assist in their re-deployment. These surplus employees will also be considered for employment under other public sector companies in the area.

Accumulation of Stocks of Jute in Assam

1777. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of jute are accumulated in Dhubri and other parts of Assam;

(b) if so, the reason for this accumulation; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Due to the recent emergency difficulties had been experienced in the movement of jute from Assam to the mills in Calcutta area. Immediate steps were taken with the assistance of the Steamer Companies and the Railways to move the jute from lower Assam and other parts of the border stations to Calcutta by the all-India route, partly by Steamer and partly by rail. Considerable improvement has been reported as a result of these measures.

केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण प्रणाली

1778. **श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :**
— श्री श्रीनारायण दास:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से तथा किन रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच इसको लागू किया गया है ।

(ग) शेष सैक्शनों पर इसे कब तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा; और

(घ) इस पर अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है तथा कुल कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 2-10-1965 से ।

गोरखपुर छावनी (छोड़कर) और गौरी बाजार (सहित) के बीच 5 स्टेशनों पर केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण शुरू किया गया है ।

(देवरिया सदर को छोड़कर) गौरी बाजार (छोड़कर) और भटनी (छोड़कर) के बीच 3 स्टेशनों पर रिले अन्तर्पाश की व्यवस्था की गयी है जो केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण का प्रथम चरण है ।

(ग) गोरखपुर–छपरा खंठा के बाकी स्टेशनों पर भी केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण कई चरणों में, फरवरी, 1966 तक शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) (i) अब तक 2.67 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं ।

(ii) पूरी परियोजना पर कुल 3.44 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने की संभावना है ।

अंतर रेलवे स्टेशन से सीमेंट के बोरों की चोरी

1779. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 17 मार्च, 1964 को अंतर रेलवे स्टेशन से सीमेंट के बोरों की चोरी के बारे में 19 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1277 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंतर रेलवे स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर की दुरभिसंधि से यह चोरी हुई थी और उसके विरुद्ध इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस मामले में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को तंग किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) चोरों का पता लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों की कोई सहायता न किये जाने के क्या कारण थे तथा अपराधियों को क्या दंड दिया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) पुलिस की जांच से यह नहीं मालूम हुआ कि अंतर स्टेशन मास्टर का भी इसमें हाथ था । इसलिए स्टेशन मास्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ख) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को तंग नहीं किया गया है लेकिन पुलिस ने अंतर के पांच अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ साथ अंतर रेलवे स्टेशन के निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया और उन पर मुकदमा चलाया :—

दो गैंगमैन

एक क्लर्क

अंतर का सेवा निवृत्त सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ।

(ग) पुलिस अधिकारियों ने इस बात की रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है कि कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों की सहायता से चोरों का सुराग लगा और उनकी गिरफ्तारी की गयी । रेलवे की ओर से कोई सहायता न मिलने के बारे में भी पुलिस अधिकारियों ने कोई शिकायत नहीं की है । जिन व्यक्तियों का ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है, उन पर अदालत में मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

Manufacture of Cheap Radio Sets

1780. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to produce cheap radio sets costing from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are considering a proposal to get the low cost radio receivers manufactured locally costing to the consumer about Rs. 60 or Rs. 65 per set. The manufacturing capacity of existing units, the quantum of foreign exchange required for component imports for manufacturing these sets and how the foreign exchange is to be found are all under consideration.

Import of Tea from China to Afghanistan

1781. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the Sino-Afghan agreement under which Afghanistan would import tea from China; and

(b) if so, how far it will affect the Indian trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not so far affected export of tea from India to Afghanistan. On the other hand the export of Indian tea to Afghanistan has increased from 4437 tonnes in 1962-63 to 4775 tonnes in 1964-65.

आलपिनों और क्लिपों का निर्माण

1782. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा आलपिन और क्लिप बनाने का जो कारखाना स्थापित किया गया था उसमें लगाई गई मशीनों से कोई काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार के कारखाने के लिए सरकार ने पुरानी मशीनें खरीदी हैं, जो ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिबुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Import of Flour Milling Machinery

1783. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the flour mills which have been issued licences for the import of flour milling machinery from the 1st January to 30th September, 1965 separately showing in each case, the country from which the machinery has been imported or is to be imported and the foreign exchange involved;

(b) whether it was intended for replacement purposes or for initial installation; and

(c) the manner and the authority on whose recommendations such licences were issued?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement showing particulars of import licences issued for import of flour milling machinery during the period from 1st January, 1965 to 30th September, 1965 giving details such as whether the machinery was for replacement purposes or otherwise and also the authority on whose recommendations the licences were issued, has been laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5298/65].

Manufacture of Watch Components

1784. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of watches imported during the last six months; and

(b) the total foreign exchange spent in this regard during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The number and value of watches imported during the six months ending August, 1965, are as follows:

Description	Number	Value in '000' of Rs.
(i) Wrist Watches	10,884	193
(ii) Pocket Watches	194	6
(iii) Stop Watches	1,320	30
(iv) Other Watches including marine chronometers etc.	8,580	97
TOTAL	20,978	326

Ferro-Chrome Plant, Jaipur

1785. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1878 on the 2nd April, 1965 and state the latest progress made so far regarding the setting up of a ferro-chrome plant at Jaipur Road (Orissa)?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Civil Engineering work has been started at site. Deferred payment terms for the import of equipment from Sweden have been approved and the Corporation is applying for an import licence.

Corruption on S.E. Railway

1786. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending on the South-Eastern Railway as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Number of cases .. 169

Nature of these cases:

(1) Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification	20
(2) Securring employment and promotion etc. in false declaration and submission of false certificate	8
(3) Fraudulent drawal and misuse of Passes and Privilege Ticket Orders	12
(4) Misappropriation of Railway cash materials etc.	28
(5) False maintenance of Muster Rolls, manipulation of official records, drawal of false Travelling Allowance	19
(6) Violation of Service Conduct Rules and Departmental Procedure Orders	22
(7) Obtaining employment on impersonation	2
(8) Drawal of House Rent Allowance on production of false certificates	3
(9) Disproportionate assets	20
(10) Exchange of Railways tickets against faked Jail Warrants in respect of Orissa Govt.	1
(11) Execution of Works below specification by Railway Contractor, or excess issue of materials or employment of excess labour	19
(12) Miscellaneous	15
TOTAL	169

Allotment of Cement to Orissa

1787. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of Orissa for cement during the last eight months; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually supplied during that period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The demand and supply of cement to Orissa under State Quota during eight months i.e. from March to October, 1965 are indicated below:

Indented Requirements ..	6,83,527 tonnes
Allotted quantity ..	1,33,600 tonnes
Actual Supplies ..	1,20,694 tonnes

Over-Bridge at Bhimavaram Railway Level Crossing

1788. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge at Bhimavaram Railway level crossing on the Nidadavolu-Navasapur railway line on the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). A proposal for a Road overbridge was included in the Southern Railway's Works Programme for 1958-59 at the request of the Andhra Pradesh State Government. Subsequently the State Government expressed their inability to provide funds towards their share of the cost and wanted the work to be deferred to the Fourth Plan. A firm proposal indicating the year in which State Government would be able to provide funds for their share of the cost is still awaited.

Land for Kakinada-Kotipalli Railway Line

1789. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquired for Kakinada-Kotipalli Railway line on the Southern Railway is now in possession of the Railway Department;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect the line again; and

(c) if not, why the land is lying idle?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. The lands were relinquished in 1959-60 to the State Revenue Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for eventual disposal.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

लखनऊ डिवीजन में डीज़ल फोरमैन

1790. **श्री रामसेवक यादव** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन में कितने डीज़ल फोरमैन काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने व्यक्तियों की सेवा अवधि को उनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु हो जाने के बाद बढ़ाया गया ; और

(ग) वे कब सेवा निवृत्त होंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) लखनऊ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Aluminum Plant in Mysore State

1791. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have sent any proposal for setting up an Aluminium Plant in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों के लिये बसों की व्यवस्था

1792. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों को लाने तथा ले जाने के लिए कुछ बसों की व्यवस्था की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी बसों की व्यवस्था की गई थी और क्या सब बसें ठीक काम करने वाली हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन में से कितनी बसें खराब हैं और क्या यह सच है कि उन बसों के बहुत से पुर्जे चोरी हो गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस काम के लिए 37 बसें लगाई गई हैं । सब बसें ठीक हालत में हैं । इन में से आठ बसें भारी मरम्मत में हैं । छोटी-मोटी मरम्मत वाली बसों की संख्या घटती बढ़ती रहती है। 1964-65 के वित्त वर्ष में बसों के पुर्जों की चोरी की चार वारदातें हुई हैं जिनमें 1920 रुपये के पुर्जे चोरी हुए हैं । पुलिस के साथ मामले दर्ज करा दिये गये हैं ;

(घ) वर्कशाप में साधारण सावधानी और सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था है ।

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये कारों का नियतन

1793. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने संसद् सदस्यों ने मोटर कार के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया है और पिछले तीन वर्षों में उन में से कितने संसद्-सदस्यों को कारें दी गई हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विबुधेन्द्र मिश्र): : 1-12-1962 से 30-11-1965 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से कारों के नियतन के लिए संसद् सदस्यों से 527 प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा इस अवधि में उन्हें 443 कारों का नियतन किया गया है ।

Manufacture of Local and Cheaper Radio Sets

1794. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to abolish the licence fee for the manufacture of local and cheaper radio sets costing less than Rs. 125/-; and

(b) whether in order to encourage small-scale industries to boost up their manufacture of cheaper sets, Government propose to exempt them from paying traders' licence fees for manufacturing such sets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra); (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Roro Irrigation Scheme

1795. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 967 on the 4th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding the construction of a passage to the main channel of the local Roro Irrigation Scheme near Pandra-Sali station on Raj Kharswan-Gua line (S.E. Railway) has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary estimate for the work has been sanctioned and the work is expected to be taken up shortly and completed before next monsoon.

रेलवे के सामान का आयात

1796. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेलवे के सामान का आयात कम करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । सरकार इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है कि जहां तक हो सके बाहर से रेलवे का सामान कम से कम मंगाया जाये ।

(ख) आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने का अभियान तेज किया जा रहा है । सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन यूनिटों को हिदायत दी गई है कि वे सामान के आयात पर कड़ी निगाह रखने के लिये विशेष उपाय करें और जहां कहीं संभव हो, विदेशी सामान के बदले देशी सामान का इस्तेमाल करें । स्थिति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करने, क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन यूनिटों के काम के तालमेल रखने और आवश्यकतानुसार उनकी सहायता करने और सलाह देने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे बोर्ड में एक विशेष तन्त्र स्थापित किया गया है ।

Flag Station between Jadabpur and Garia

1797. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the inhabitants of localities between the Jadabpur and Garia Railway Stations on the Southern Section of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway for the opening of a Railway flag station at Rajapur which is more or less midway between Jadabpur and Garia;

(b) whether any survey has been made by the Railway Administration concerned about the likely passenger traffic at the proposed site; and

(c) if so, Government's decision in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been estimated that the daily traffic will be about 2,000, of which nearly 1,800 will consist of passengers diverted from Jadabpur.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Drainage Culvert under Railway Line on the Sealdah-Sonarpur Section

1798. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Urban Drainage Division of the Irrigation and Waterways Department of the Government of West Bengal and from the Salt Lake Reclamation Board of the same Government for the speedy construction of a drainage culvert under the existing railway line between Telepost No. 9|6 and 9|7 on the Sealdah-Sonarpur Section in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway in order to enable the State Gov-

ernment to complete their Tollygunje-Panchannagman Drainage Scheme;

(b) the decision taken in this regard by the Railway Board; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A request for the provision of a new Railway culvert between mile 9|6 and 9|7 on the Sonarpur Branch was received from the Special Engineer, Salt Lakes and Allied Schemes, Government of West Bengal. In June, 1963, the proposal for provision of 4 X 6 ft. slab top bridge was finalised and subsequently the Special Engineer communicated his acceptance of cost for the preparation of plans and estimates to the Railway. While the plans and estimates were being finalised the Superintending Engineer changed the site of the culvert to telegraph post No. 9|10-11. Accordingly a revised drawing was prepared and furnished to the Superintending Engineer, in October 1965 for approval. During this month the Suprentending Engineer has again come forward with a proposal for re-designing the culvert to take the increased discharge of the drain, and has suggested provision of 2X25 ft. crear opening instead of 4X6 ft. as originally proposed. The Superintending Engineer has been asked to furnish technical particulars to enable the Railway to take up the work of redesigning this bridge. These particulars are still awaited from him.

Railways Line between Raichur and Gadag in Mysore

1799. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government for the construction of a Railway line between Raichur and Gadag in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, when the railway line is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with Rhodesia

1800. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of the loss in Indian exports has been made following the severance of economic ties with Southern Rhodesia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manbhai Shah): (a) and (b). During the financial year 1964-65, Indian exports to Rhodesia were about Rs. 2 crores. Loss of exports due to severance of economic ties with Rhodesia may roughly be of this order.

Shortage of Calcium Carbide

1301. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Calcium Carbide is an essential ingredient for welding purposes and is particularly used in the manufacture of iron chains and conduit pipes;

(b) whether this item is not easily available in Delhi and has gone into black market resulting in large scale unemployment of labour and set-back to the industry;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to the effect; and

(d) whether Government propose to include this item under the category Essential Commodities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेस्टोरेन्ट

1802. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेस्टोरेंट के लिए टेन्डर मांगे गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन टेन्डरों को रद्द करने और जमा राशि को वापिस करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैसर्स राज एण्ड कम्पनी इस रेस्टोरेंट को पिछले लगभग छः सात वर्ष से चला रहे हैं और उसी कम्पनी को दो ट्रालियां तथा एक टी स्टाल भी दे दिया है जो उसने आगे किराये पर दिये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और क्या यह भी सच है कि रेस्टोरेंट चलाने की उक्त कम्पनी की बढ़ायी गयी अवधि समाप्त हो गई है ; और

(ङ) दुबारा टेन्डर न मांगने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर मेसर्स राज एण्ड कम्पनी 1961 से दो खोमचा ट्रालियों के साथ समिष भोजनालय चला रही है । इस भोजनालय में बहुत कम बिक्री होने के सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था, जिसके फलस्वरूप पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा मामले की जांच की गई और उन्हें अगस्त, 1964 में इसके साथ एक चाय की दुकान भी चलाने की सुविधा दी गयी । चाय की दुकान और ट्रालियों को शिकमी पर देने के आरोप की जांच की गयी, लेकिन आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ ।

मेसर्स राज एण्ड कम्पनी के वर्तमान ठेके की अवधि समाप्त होने पर ठेका देने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा आवेदन-पत्र मांगे गये थे । लेकिन ठेके के नवीकरण न करने के विरुद्ध इस कम्पनी ने अभ्यावेदन भेजा है, जिसको देखते हुए मामले की आगे जांच हो रही है । जब तक अन्तिम निर्णय न हो जाय मेसर्स राज एण्ड कम्पनी को 31-3-1966 तक ठेका चलाने की अनुमति दी गयी है । इसलिए इस ठेके के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त आवेदनों को रद्द समझा गया है और आवेदन कर्ताओं द्वारा जमा की गई रकम उन्हें वापस कर दी गयी है ।

Tax on the Earnings of Railway Employees

1803. **Shri R. S. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation regarding the imposition of some tax by the Zila Parishad on the earnings of the railway employees residing in the North Eastern Railway Colony, Izatnagar was handed over to the Deputy Railway Minister on the 14th August, 1965 when he visited the N.E.R. Workshops, Izatnagar; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham N. th): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Tax imposed on Railway Employees of Izatnagar

1804. Shri R. S. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railwayse be pleased** to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tax has been imposed by the Zila Parishad on the N.E. Railway employees residing in Railway Colony, Izatnagar (near Bareilly);

(b) if so, the percentage of the tax and since when it has been imposed: and

(c) whether it is recoverable from the Railway employees or the Railway Administration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Circumstances and Property tax has been levied from 1962-63 and is assessed at 3 per cent of the annual income of the individuals concerned.

(c) It is recoverable from the Railway employees also.

Railways Dispensers and Dressers

1805. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Miniter of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dispensers and dressers employed in the Northern Railway, Health Unit, Delhi Kishan Ganj and the approximate number of patients attending the Health Unit daily;

(b) the number of dispensers and dressers in shift duties or of those in broken duties which comprise of only 5 hours a day instead of eight hours as a routine;

(c) whether night duty allowance is paid to the dispensers and dressers who have to discharge duties in the night during shift duties; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) (i) Dispensers—7.

(ii) Dressers—5.

(iii) Daily average attendance of patients—776.

(b) None of the staff perform less than 8 hours duty in a day but 4 Dispensers and 2 Dressers perform this duty in broken shifts of 4 hours each.

(c) No.

(d) The staff in question do not qualify for payment of night duty allowance under the existing criteria followed in the matter, as their duty does not involve continuous application to work throughout their night duty.

Freezing of Zinc Stock

1806. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel tube industry is facing a serious difficulty regarding the production as a result of the freezing of Zinc Stocks by Government as reported in the 'Statesman' of 18th November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to extricate the industry from the difficulties complained of?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Reports of some difficulty being experienced by the industry have been received.

(b) For October, 1965, zinc has been allotted to the manufacturers on the basis of past consumption. For November and December allotment is being made on the basis of 50 per cent of the average allocation made

to them during the period October 1964 to March 1965. In addition, the manufacturers are also allowed to use the zinc earned under the export incentive scheme.

Tindivanam Railway Station

1807. **Shri Reddiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tindivanam Railway Station on the Metre-Gauge Section of the Southern Railway has been down-graded recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the earnings of the said station are on the increase; and

(d) whether Government propose to upgrade the said station again?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Penalties imposed by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

1808. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no penal punishment can have retrospective effect and imposed without affording an opportunity of personal hearing; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in respect of orders passed in May, 1954 by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi debarring certain firms from getting licences for back period ending the 31st December, 1953 and without granting a personal hearing?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The opportunity of being heard before taking any action under Imports (Control) Order was introduced on the 7th December, 1955. However, in the interest of justice, reasonable opportunity for representation was afforded, without any provision to that effect, by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports even before the 7th December, 1955, to firms/persons against whom action was taken by him. Import licences against any applications pending during the period of investigation were decided in the light of the outcome of such investigations. All firms debarred from getting licences for future periods or against their import applications pending during investigation were, as such, given reasonable opportunity for representation and orders passed in conformity with the rules then in force. No action is, therefore, proposed to be taken now in such cases.

Trade with Commonwealth Countries

1809. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop India's trade with the Commonwealth countries during 1964-65;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the volume of trade with these countries as a result of these steps; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Statements have been laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5299/65].

Training of Iranian Engineers in Steel Plants

1811. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide training facilities for Ira-

nian engineers in steel plants and other basic industrial units; and

(b) if so, when and on what terms?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). In July, 1965, an inquiry was received from our Ambassador in Iran whether in the event of Government of Iran setting up a steel mill, the Government of India could provide training facilities for Iranian technical personnel at our steel plants. The provision of such facilities was accepted in principle. The details of facilities for training required have not yet been received from the Government of Iran.

राजस्थान में ऊन का कारखाना

1812. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 17 सितम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2355 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिवीजन में ऊन का एक कारखाना लगाने के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस कारखाने की स्थापना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) राजस्थान के बीकानेर विभाग में ऊनी कारखाना खोलने के लिए एक लाइसेन्स दिया गया है ।

(ख) यदि मशीनों का आयात करने के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी ऋण उपलब्ध हो गया तो यह कारखाना लगभग दो वर्षों में बन कर तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) इस पर कुल खर्च लगभग 2,33,60,000 रु० होने की आशा है ।

Assam and Andhra Pradesh Collieries

1813. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of assistance under Rule 49 of the rules framed under the Coal Mines (Conservations & Safety) Act, 1952 are not extended to collieries in Assam and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have received representations from the Assam collieries to make the assistance scheme applicable to them also; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The scheme of assistance to collieries handicapped by adverse factors is not extended to collieries in Assam and Andhra Pradesh, but assistance for stowing and protective works is admissible to collieries in these States.

(b) and (c). Individual requests for subsidy/price increase on account of adverse factors have been received from some collieries in Assam. These are considered on merits.

Industrial Consolidation

1814. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the preliminary study concluded last month by the U.S. Agency for International Development in which a case has been made out for industrial consolidation in preference to further expansion of capacity during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A preliminary study has been made in the U.S. Agency for International Development on the effects of import liberalisation on increased utilisation of industrial capacity in India.

Supply of Iron Ore to Czechoslovakia

1815. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with Czechoslovakia for the supply of iron ore to that Government;

(b) if so, the quantity to be supplied to Czechoslovakia under the agreement; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The latest Agreement concluded by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd. for export of iron ore to Czechoslovakia is for delivery of over one million tons during the period ending March, 1967. The prices obtained were competitive. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details of a commercial transaction.

Export of Textile Machinery

1816. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export textile machinery to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the requirements of foreign markets and competitive prices of such machinery?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). All engineering goods, including some textile machinery, are being exported to the extent possible. The Engineering Export Promotion Council conducts market surveys through trade delegations, study teams and its foreign offices abroad for engineering goods of all kinds.

Diesel Locomotives for G.T. and Southern Express Trains

1817. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to use diesel locomotives for traction for G.T. and Southern Express Trains; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dieselisation of Air-Conditioned/Southern Express trains between Madras and Delhi is planned for implementation during 1966 as and when, maintenance facilities are created on the Madras-Delhi route, and sufficient number of diesel locos become available, after meeting the demands of Goods traffic. Dieselisation of GT Express would be considered at a later stage subject to the availability of diesel locomotives for passenger traffic.

वाराणसी मुगलसराय यार्ड में इंजन की टक्कर

1818. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी मुगलसराय यार्ड में एक बिजली चालित इंजन की दो भाप चालित इंजनों के साथ टक्कर हो जाने के कारण हाल ही में लाखों रुपये की हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह टक्कर किन कारणों से हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) दुर्घटना मुगलसराय यार्ड में 12-11-65 को हुई । इस दुर्घटना में बिजली इंजन को थोड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा जिसका अनुमान लगभग 2000 रुपये है ।

(ख) दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई ।

राखा में तांबे का कारखाना

1819. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत संघ की सहायता से टाटानगर के समीप राखा में एक तांबे का कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सोवियत संघ द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कितने तांबे का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) रूसी संघ के सहयोग से राखा तांबा निक्षेपों के आधार पर एक तांबा प्रद्रावक और परिष्करणी स्थापित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने तत्वों की छानबीन का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया है और आवश्यक सहायता के प्रकार और सीमा का निर्धारण किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रस्तावित प्रद्रावक की क्षमता विस्तृत अन्वेषणों के परिणाम पर निर्भर है, जो प्रगति पर है ।

—

2882(Ai)LS—4.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED FIRING BY NAGA HOSTILES ON PASSENGER TRAIN

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं—मैंने तो सुरक्षा मंत्री कहा था, अध्यक्ष महोदय—और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा 29 नवम्बर, 1965 को पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे की 27 अप सवारी गाड़ी पर गोली चलाया जाना जिस के परिणामस्वरूप तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई तथा आठ अन्य व्यक्ति घायल हुए"

Shri Daji (Indore): I rise on a point of order.

The question was rightly addressed to the Minister of Defence and if you transfer it to the Minister of Railways, the whole complexion, the whole slant, the whole purpose of the question is defeated. The idea is not that the Railway property was damaged; the idea is to focus the intensity and gravity of the situation arising out of the action of Naga hostiles. It is a defence problem and not a railway problem.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I had sent a request earlier that it would be helpful if the Prime Minister and the Home Minister were present in the House. At least one of them should be present, because it is not a purely railway matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Defence Minister is here, and I would request him also to answer any questions that might relate to him.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री इस का जवाब नहीं देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सुना नहीं, मैं कहने लगा था कि . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने रेलवे मंत्री से कहा इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं वही बतलाने जा रहा था। मैं ने कह दिया है कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं। अगर उनसे कोई इन्फार्मेशन माननीय सदस्यों को लेनी होगी तो मैं उन से दिलवा दूंगा ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : 29-11-1965 को दिन में 3 बज कर 20 मिनट पर, जब 27 अप सवारी गाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के लमडिंग-मरियानी खण्ड पर दलदली और धनशिरी स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, तो धनशिरी स्टेशन के अप दूर सिगनल के पास नागा विद्रोहियों ने गाड़ी पर गोली चलायी इस के परिणामस्वरूप तीन सवारी डिब्बों पर गोलियां लगीं और तीन व्यक्ति घटना-स्थल पर ही मर गये। इन में से एक टी० टी० ई०, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के विशेष आपाती दल का एक रक्षक और लगभग 60 वर्ष की एक महिला यात्री थी। दो व्यक्तियों को गम्भीर और 5 व्यक्तियों को साधारण चोटें आयीं ।

गाड़ी रोक दी गयी और दो सैनिक डाक्टरों ने घायल व्यक्तियों की मरहम-पट्टी की । वे सैनिक डाक्टर उसी गाड़ी में सफर कर रहे थे । बाद में घायल व्यक्तियों को लमडिंग के रेलवे अस्पताल में दाखिल करा दिया गया, जहां उन की हालत सुधर रही है ।

नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार मालूम हुआ है कि छिपे नागाओं ने घने जंगल में से लगभग 100 गज की दूरी से गोली चलायी । सारा क्षेत्र घने जंगलों से ढक हुआ है । गाड़ी के अनुरक्षक दल ने ब्रेनगन, राइफल और स्टेनगन से कई राउण्ड गोलियां चलायीं । इस पूरे इलाके की छानबीन के लिये तुरन्त धनशिरी से एक खोजी दल भेजा गया । लेकिन इस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला । जांच पड़ताल जारी है ।

गाड़ी में न केवल रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के विशेष आपाती दल के एक हथियारबन्द दस्ते का, बल्कि सैनिक गार्डों का भी पहरा था समूचा क्षेत्र सेना के नियंत्रण में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के लिये है क्योंकि यह रेल दुर्घटना नहीं है। दिसम्बर महीने में प्रधान मंत्री जी नागा विद्रोहियों के शिष्ट मंडल के साथ बातचीत करने वाले हैं। पहली तारीख को नागा प्रदेश के निर्माण की सालगिरह थी। जैसे जैसे सालगिरह नजदीक आई नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा हमले ज्यादा होने लगे । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि रेल के ऊपर जो गोली चली उस में केवल राइफल का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ । जो रिपोर्ट मेरे पास आई है उस में कहा गया है कि :

"The Naga hostiles opened rifle and rocket fire on the train from both sides of the track.".

तो नागा विद्रोहियों के पास यह राकेट कहां से आये । जो शान्ति दूत हैं वह हमेशा केवल सफाई देने का काम करते हैं, कोई राष्ट्र हित की बात नहीं करते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि यह राकेट कहां से आये, और इस के बारे में सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठायेगी जिस से हमारे मुल्क के सम्पूर्ण प्रदेश की अच्छी तरह हिफाजत हो सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि आया इस हमले में राकेट का इस्तेमाल किया गया और अगर किया गया तो वह राकेट कहां से आये ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): My information is that so far the report is not confirmed that rockets were used in this case. There is no confirmed information about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आप कैसे कह रहे हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The I.G. and other people are making inquiries, and we shall have to know from them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जैसा रेलवे मंत्री ने कहा, इस इलाके का सब इन्तजाम मिलिटरी के हाथ में है, तो क्या यह खयाल किया गया है कि अगर इन ट्रेनों को, जो कि नागा होस्टाइल्स के इलाके में चलती हैं, मिलिटरी द्वारा चलवाया जाये तो यह घटनायें घटित नहीं होंगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में नागा हेस्टाइल्स का यह क्षेत्र नहीं है । डीपू से सेखमगुड़ी तक यह नागालैंड के नजदीक होते हुए जाती है, लेकिन वह क्षेत्र है असम का । इसलिये साधारण रेल के यात्री हैं वे लोग भी चलते हैं और वहां पर रेलवे और मिलिटरी दोनों ओर से व्यवस्था है । लेकिन कितनी ही लोग कठिनाई पैदा करना चाहें रेलें रुकेंगी नहीं । इस तरह से गोली चलने के पश्चात् भी दृढ़तापूर्वक रेलें चलेंगी और उनका मुकाबला होगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether it is a fact that the hostile acts of these rebel Nagas are on the increase even after assurance given by the Prime Minister that he will have talks with the rebel leaders. I want to know whether it will be made clear that the Government or the Prime Minister will not talk with the rebel Nagas unless they gave a clear assurance that they will not indulge in these sabotaging activities.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): They had earlier given an assurance, but as I have said, there is a small section which does not seem to agree to the terms of the agreement, whatever we might call it, arrived at. There are some people who have defied it. But I do not think that I should refuse to meet them. I have agreed to meet them, and I think I should do so. But these activities, whatever they do, have to be effectively checked as far as it is possible for us and for Government to do.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): In view of the fact that frequent firing is going on in these areas on the railway track or trains, may I know whether Government propose to clear the jungle to a depth of one mile on either side of the railway track, as had been assured by the then Railway Minister two years ago? He said that he would have it cleared, but it seems it has not been cleared. Also will people be rehabilitated on both sides of the track . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question has come.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Whether Government will rehabilitate people on those areas to give security to the railway track and trains and also whether they propose to give bullet-proof steel vans to the RMS employees and engine drivers?

Mr. Speaker: The question is finished? I am glad.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a good proposal and it has been acted upon also in some parts. But as I said earlier, the line goes *via* Assam territory at Dimapur, and also near Diphu it does touch Nagaland. On the right side while going towards Tinsukia, this territory is near the boundary of Nagaland. The Assam Government has got some of the areas cleared. This has been pointed out to both Governments, but in certain parts there does exist some dense forest. We will again draw their attention to this. But the difficulty is also there in other areas.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Even if the hon. lady Member is not satisfied with all what has been said, she cannot be allowed another question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have reports been received that these Naga hostiles who indulge in such nefarious

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

activities are armed and trained in these activities as well as in guerilla warfare in East Pakistan and under Chinese trainers? If so, in spite of such blatant violations of the truce, to what end are the triangular talks between the Chief Minister of Assam, a British missionary who is a friend of the hostile Naga leader Mr. Phizo, and the Jivandani Sarvodaya leader, Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan directed?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): He was your leader.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is silence on the Treasury Benches!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, the report to which reference has been made by Shri Kamath is all right as far as we know. I cannot say about the Chinese giving the training, but about East Pakistan, our reports are also the same. The effort of the peace mission has been to bring about some kind of a settlement which would enforce or which may lead to the Naga hostiles agreeing to function peacefully, and if possible, co-operate with the Government there. This effort there will continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does Dr. Shilu Ao agree?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Dr. Shilu Ao also completely agrees with it.

Whenever an extension has been given or has been suggested, we have always consulted Shri Shilu Ao, and Shri Shilu Ao feels that we should still try to maintain peace there, and he has some hope. At least last time when he was here, he had definite hopes that these talks would end in fruitful results, but I cannot say. The incidents which have recently taken place do cause some anxiety to us, no doubt.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Can the Government assure that there will be no stoppage of night running of trains on account of these sporadic firings from Naga hostiles meant only to paralyse the transport system of that State?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the trains were stopped prior to August last year and we made arrangements for running the trains in night time also. We can categorically say that we are not going to be deterred by this incident. We are putting up search light pilot trains to patrol the track, and we will also be strengthening our patrols by a special emergency force as well as military people to see that no untoward incident recurs there. The trains will be running as they have been running.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): The firing is reported to have been resorted to at 3.20 in the broad day light afternoon near Dhansiri station. May I know how far the jungle is from the station area, and how long the Government will take to clear these Nagas from the jungle area near about this station?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This incident, as I said, took place near the signal post, and the Nagas were about 100 yards from the track. As I said earlier, we will be drawing the attention of both the Nagaland and Assam Governments to clear the jungle, because that is a proposal which we think will help the railways a lot in improving such requirements in future, and I suppose they will clear the jungle, but that jungle is not only at that place. One incident had occurred last year near Amguri, and the distance is quite long, more than 100 miles, and so it will take some time. If we get that jungle cleared near Dhansiri it will not take much time, but anyway we shall try.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): He has given wrong information to the House. The Northeast Frontier railway track does not go through Nagaland.

Mr. Speaker: We concede that she knows much more about the Nagas!

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: No, Sir. Let me clear it. People will feel that the track is vulnerable because it goes through Nagaland. It is not running through Nagaland. The Minister should clarify that Nagas are attacking our trains in Assam's territory. Now let me put my question.

In view of the fact that this railway track is the only lifeline connecting Gauhati and Dibrugarh and the fact that this line is connecting not only Gauhati and Dibrugarh but all the strategic areas in northeast Assam and the fact that this strategic line cannot be left to be made vulnerable by the hostile Nagas. Does the Government propose to accept the suggestion of the Assam Government which is also a long-standing demand of the public of Assam that an alternative rail track should be laid from Goalpara to Dibrugarh on the banks of the Brahmaputra linking all the sub-divisional headquarters on the southern side to remove the danger of disruption to the defence of our borders?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As you may recall . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am helpless when the lady is speaking.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I had said in my reply to the first supplementary that the track passed through the territory of Assam . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The only thing that she wants to know is whether an alternative track will be laid.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to clarify that. It is the responsibility of both the Government of India and much more that of the Assam Government to protect the railway track properly because it is their law and order problem and therefore they should discharge their duty first and not ask for the second track at the same time. Of course we will consider that and that will be considered. But this thing must be done first by the Government and she should emphasise upon her State Government this if she is so very particular.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: What about the alternative route?

Mr. Speaker: Answers will be given when she sits down.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Has the Government now decided to take as firm an attitude as it did in August last towards Pakistan and completely liquidate the Naga hostiles and their leader Phizo?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There could be no comparison between the two, between the attack and the aggression by Pakistan and our handling of the Nagaland problem. Nagaland is part of India and the Nagaland people are the citizens of India. But wherever it is possible we will deal with the situation effectively. Side by side as has been stated before we would like to continue the talks.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Even though *de jure* there is a government functioning under the Constitution, *de facto* it is not. May I know how long will Indians be exposed to firing by trigger happy Naga hostiles and do the Government propose to expedite these talks so that there would be permanent peace restored in that part of India?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I hope that the talks will be expedited.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): May I know whether patrols are not provided in these trains? If they had been provided with patrols, it could have prevented quite a number of lives of the unfortunate citizens being lost. Will all the trains at least in future be provided with patrols?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Patrol was provided even for this train; it is being provided for a long time. Even on this train, there were 15 armed special emergency force personnel as well as military personnel—8 ASET and 7 military personnel, all armed.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Is it correct to say that the Naga hostiles are intruding into the State of Assam?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They came into Assam and fired.

द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी शान्ति वार्ता की आड़ में जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया कि कुछ लोग असन्तुष्ट हैं हमारी बातचीत से, वे ऐसी कार्यवाही करते हैं तो उस कार्यवाही के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए और उन का दमन करने के लिये आप ने कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये हैं। उन के द्वारा जब गोली चलाई गई थी और आप ने उस की जांच कर ली है कि वह कहां की बनी हुई है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : कहां की हैं यह तो जांच होगी तब पता चलेगा। बाकी यह है कि जहां वारदात होती है वहां उस को रोकने की कार्यवाही करते हैं और कई जगह मुकाबला भी हुआ है।

श्री राम हरख यादव (आजमगढ़) : रेलवे मंत्री ने बताया कि यह गौहाटी और तिनसुखिया के बीच का बहुत जरूरी रास्ता है सारे आसाम के लिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो मौजूदा इन्तिजाम है उस को मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है या सरकार को इतने पर ही संतोष है कि वहां अमन अमान कायम है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस को मजबूत बनाना निहायत आवश्यक है और रेल की दृष्टि से भी इस को काफी मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है और इस के लिये हम ने तयारियां की हैं। हमारे ए एस ई एफ कमांडर वहां जा रहे हैं और जो जरूरत होगी उस को काफी जल्दी पूरा किया जाएगा।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : पहले हाउस में कहा गया था कि शान्ति वार्ता पहले की जाएगी और उस के बाद दूसरे रास्ते इख्तियार किए जायेंगे। शान्ति वार्ता के बारे में नागा लैंड के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है :

> "The Chief Minister of Nagaland warned the underground Nagas against violation of peace terms and appealed to the people to exercise their influence in favour of permanent peace."

इस प्रकार नागा लैंड के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है। यह उन की एक स्ट्रेटजी चल रही है कि इधर पीस टाक करो और उधर बार्डर में पाकिस्तान की मदद से डिसटरबैंस करो। ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार शान्ति वार्ता को खत्म कर के कोई दूसरा रास्ता इस्तेमाल करने जा रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अभी तो बातचीत होगी। बातचीत में बहुत सी बातें आवेंगी और ये बातें भी आवेंगी। और जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं चीफ मिनिस्टर की राय से ही कर रहे हैं।

12.22 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

Mr. Speaker: I have admitted another Calling Attention Notice which refers to the concentration of Pakistani Army with heavy artillery and tanks in the Barmer sector of Rajasthan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have to say something.

Mr. Speaker: I have not called upon anyone now.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Since you referred to the notice, we want to have some information.

Mr. Speaker: Either the answer can be placed on the Table of the House or, if Members want to put questions, then I will take it up at quarter to five.

श्री काशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : यह एक दिन की बात नहीं है, यह तो रोज की बात है, कभी यह राजस्थान की सीमा पर होता है कभी पंजाब की सीमा पर। तो इस पर तो चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई मेम्बर एक साथ खड़े हो कर नहीं बोल सकते।

श्री नाथ पाई : हम को प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिलना चाहिए, कई दिनों से यह बात चली आ रही है।

Mr. Speaker: At quarter to five it might be answered and then I will allow the questions. (*Interruption*).

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : इस को अभी लिया जाए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा एक निवेदन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब खड़े हो जायें, लेकिन जिस को मैं बुलाऊं वह बोले।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह आज एडमिट हो जाएगा यह हम को मालूम नहीं था। आज सवेरे ही हम ने काल एटेंशन नोटिस दिए हैं इस पर। हम को सवाल करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने यही कहा है। अगर आज किसी ने नोटिस दिया होगा तो उस को मौका दिया जाएगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अभी लिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कैसे लिया जा सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मुझे बाहर जाना है, इसलिए अभी ले लिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं।

Shri Nath Pai: Can it not be taken at three, Sir? We have other commitments; and normally we expect the Calling Attention Notice to be taken up at the usual hour.

Mr. Speaker: I have been avoiding that rule, though, it is not, I should say, regularly that I have been doing so. But I take it up after the business of the day is over, because the rules allow that only one can be taken up on anyone day.

Shri Daji (Indore): For all of us it would be convenient, namely, three O'clock.

Shri Nath Pai: If it is not inconvenient for the Minister, we can take it up at 3 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient to the Minister, then it means . . .(*Interruption*). Order, order.

An hon. Member: Private Members' Business.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I can take it up at 2.30, when the Government business is over and when the Private Members' Business is to be taken up. Is it convenient to the Minister?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right; it will be taken up at 2.30 p.m.

12.23 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1965, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 26th November, 1965.

12.23½ hrs.

PETITION *RE.* ADVOCATES ACT, 1961

Shri Daji (Indore): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Purushottam Namjoshi and others relating to the Advocates Act, 1961.

Sir, I would like to make a submission to you, with your permission. As this matter is pending and is likely to come up again in this House next week—the Advocates (Amendment) Bill—and since the House will be adjourning soon, may I request you to get supply of information on this petition expedited?

Mr. Speaker: I will examine it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Not only this petition, but others also have been sent to the Law Minister. Since the Deputy Law Minister is here, he can inform us whether any action has been taken on this, whether it has been taken up with the Bar Council, etc.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, what about papers to be laid on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Sanjiva Reddy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Shall I reply to Mr. Banerjee's point?

Mr. Speaker: I will come to that again. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOKARO STEEL LTD. AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): on behalf of Shri Sanjiva Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(1) Annual Report of Bokaro Steel Limited, New Delhi, for the period ending the 31st March, 1965, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5293/65].

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1964-65. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5294/65].

ANNAL REPORT OF CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(1) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited New Delhi, for the year ending 31st March, 1965, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5293/65].

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the office to take care. When it is pasted in this manner, I do not know whether there is something under it also. Therefore, I have left it out. So, care

might be taken. When it is pasted in this manner, I cannot take note of what is under it.

12.27 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 6th December, 1965, will consist of:

(1) Further consideration of the Food Situation and the drought conditions in the country.

(2) Further consideration of the motion for reference of the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965 to a Joint Committee.

(3) Consideration and passing of:

The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965.

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1965.

The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965.

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Bill, 1965.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution regarding Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1965.

(5) Further consideration of the Seeds Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Not local marriage, but foreign marriage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Anybody who has foreign exchange outside can marry!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath tried to intervene and I assured him that it does not relate to him, but to foreign marriage!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Banerjee intervened, not I, Sir.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:

(7) Consideration and passing of:

The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1965.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(8) Discussion on the motion given notice of by Shri H. V. Kamath for modification of the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1965.

(9) Discussion under Rule 193 to be raised by Shri Madhu Limaye and others on the closure and likely closure of textiles mills and large scale retrenchment and lay-off in engineering, metal and other industries throughout the country on Friday, the 10th December, 1965 after disposal of questions.

(10) Consideration and passing of the Delhi High Court Bill, 1965.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday I have assured the House that I will get the information they wanted in connection with those assurances. I will request the Minister that he gets that information.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, in the course of the replies to various questions, the impression was created in this House that the Government is going to table a Bill to extend the life of the Orissa Legislative Assem-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

bly so that the Orissa elections may synchronise with the general elections in 1967. But up-till now nothing has been done. Are we to presume that the Orissa elections are going to synchronise with the general elections?

Mr. Speaker: This cannot be asked now. This is not a general discussion. I have already said that reference can only be made to notices that have been given and the committee has recommended that they should have been taken next week, but they are not included in the list. Reference can be made only to those things and not to other items.

Shri Daji (Indore): On Friday, after Question Hour, Shri Madhu Limaye's motion will be discussed. After that, we will take up non-official business. So, actually there are only three working days next week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, because Monday will be taken up by the food debate. It is very difficult for me to visualise how within these three days the Government proposes to transact all this business. Therefore, the Government should be more realistic in their assessment and tell us what will be coming up and what would not be coming up, so that we will be able to understand and prepare ourselves. All these evidently cannot be completed in three days.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I have only two or three points to make. I welcome the discussion on the closure of the textile mills.....

Mr. Speaker: It is no use commenting or just welcoming an item that has been put down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request, through you, Sir, the hon. Minister of Commerce to make a statement on this. This discussion is coming up on Friday, the 10th. Before that, if there is an exhausive statement made by him regarding the closure of all these units and the action taken by the Government, that would be helpful.

My second point is this. There is a news item. This is the third time that it has appeared in the Press. The Government has taken some decision or is on the verge of taking a decision regarding payment of minimum bonus under the Bonus Act to those employees in the public undertakings who are not covered by the Act. I want to know whether a statement could be made by the Labour Minister clarifying the position in this matter.

My third point is this. I would suggest that we may sit longer hours on two days and have a discussion on the Pakistan intrusion, not only intrusion but naked aggression in Rajasthan border. A motion on that has already been tabled.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब विदेश मंत्रालय की चर्चा के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ था, तो आपने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस के सारे पायंट्स विदेश मंत्रालय की चर्चा में कवर हो जायेंगे । किन्तु जब पिछले सप्ताह आपसे यह अनुरोध किया गया कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में इस विषय को भी अवश्य सम्मिलित किया जाये, क्योंकि विदेश मंत्रालय की बहस में वे सारी बातें नहीं आ पाई हैं, तो आपने कहा था कि अभी तो अधिवेशन का एक सप्ताह शेष है । अब संसद्-कार्य मंत्री ने जो सूचना दी है, वह इस अधिवेशन के अन्तिम सप्ताह की है । आज इतनी बड़ी समस्या हमारे सिर पर खड़ी हुई हो, पाकिस्तान की ओर से बराबर पंजाब, राजस्थान और काश्मीर में आक्रमण चल रहे हों और संसद् के सारे अधिवेशन में एक भी चर्चा इस पर न हो पाए, शायद यह संसद् की भावनाओं और देश की भावनाओं की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त नहीं होगा ।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि देश की भावनाओं और सदन की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप संसद-कार्य मंत्री से अनुरोध करें कि अगले सप्ताह भले ही अधिवेशन एक दिन और बढ़ा दिया जाये, लेकिन इस विषय पर बहस अवश्य होनी चाहिए ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I endorse the view expressed by Shri Daji. I am puzzled and confused in my mind as to how it is possible that within a short period of three days next week or in the whole of next week we will be able to go through, glance or at least read all these Bills.

Mr. Speaker: This is a request that I have made more than once, that if one point has been raised by one hon. Member it need not be repeated and emphasised by another hon. Member because the Minister will answer that point.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am coming to my other point.

Mr. Speaker: Members should ordinarily put only one question each.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question, therefore, that arises is this. In future, I would request the hon. Minister to plan his things well ahead and instead of breaking up the thing week by week and arranging that so many hours will be utilised for this particular week and so on, at the beginning of the session itself the number of hours required should be contemplated and our programme arranged accordingly so that we may not be puzzled in this manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, considering that this is the last such Friday of this session, I request you to allow a little more latitude with regard to raising points, because we will not be able to raise points like this next Friday.

Mr. Speaker: He was congratulated at the conclusion of the Question Hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will deserve further congratulations because I will make my points very briefly.

I invite your attention, Sir, to Bulletin Part II issued on the eve of this session wherein, as I pointed out earlier, a lot of business was listed. Much of it has been put off to the next session. I would request, therefore, that the business of the House should be planned properly for the next session.

Then, this language should be modified. He has been always saying: "a statement (not to be taken as exhaustive)...." This phrase means that besides this more business may come. Since this business itself could not be put through, instead of saying "not to be taken as exhaustive" it should be "to be taken as tentative".

Mr. Speaker: We will make that amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The next point is about the next session. There are reports and rumours to the effect that it will be convened in the first week of February. If he is in a position to give the House that information he might do so today.

Lastly, you were yourself good enough to remind the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about what happened yesterday, and you took upon your broad, strong shoulders the onerous responsibility for the Finance Minister's good behaviour next week. May I ask for a clarification as to whether this responsibility brings within its ambit, apart from the Finance Minister, the other delinquent Ministers also....

Mr. Speaker: I have already asked the Minister....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was about the Finance Ministry. Then there is the Home Ministry and other Ministries. I can name them.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that that information would be sup-

[Mr. Speaker]

plied. So, why should he go on in that strain?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): An assurance was given by the Education Minister during the last session that the Aligarh University Bill will be taken up during this session. What has happened to that assurance?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के सुझाव के साथ इतना जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि जैसे पश्चिमी सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान का हमला हो रहा है, उसी तरह से पूर्वी सीमाओं पर भी चीनी हमला हो रहा है और इन दोनों को मिला कर एक चर्चा इस अधिवेशन के खत्म होने से पहले अवश्य होनी चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत ही दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि संसद्-कार्य मंत्री .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीड़ी का बिल नहीं लाए हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कई लाख लोगों की समस्या है । पिछली बार संसद्-कार्य मंत्री ने यह कह कर मजाक में बात टाल दी थी कि मुझे बीड़ी से बड़ा प्यार है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे बीड़ी-मजदूरों से बड़ा प्यार है, बीड़ी से नहीं । शायद मंत्री महोदय के कहने का तात्पर्य यह था कि मैं बीड़ी पीता हूं, लेकिन मैंने जीवन में कभी बीड़ी नहीं पी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि संसद्-कार्य मंत्री साफ़ खुलासा करें कि वह यह बिल अब लाना चाहते हैं या अगले सेशन में लाना चाहते हैं, या वह किसी पूंजी-पति के दबाव से यह बिल नहीं लाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : माननीय सदस्य, शास्त्री जी ने जो कहा है, उस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति वैसी की वैसी है । ख़ास तौर पर पंजाब, राजस्थान और जम्मू-काश्मीर की सीमाओं पर जब रोज गोलाबारी होती है और तोपों के फ़ायर होते हैं, तो वहां पर रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनका वहां रहना बहुत कठिन हो गया है । वे ठीक तरह से काम भी नहीं कर सकते और वहां पर जो संस्थायें हैं, वे भी ठप हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि इस मौके पर स्पीचिज न की जायें, सिर्फ़ पायंट्स रख जायें । अब मैं एक एक मिनट से ज्यादा किसी मेम्बर को नहीं दूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : लेकिन कई माननीय सदस्यों को विधा गया है ।

श्री गुलशन : मैं सिर्फ़ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर भी बहस की जाये ।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): I would suggest that the House might sit tomorrow for the discussion of the subject mentioned by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ।

श्री ह० च० लोध (सिंहभूम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कई बार खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बड़ा अफ़सोस है कि माननीय सदस्य कई बार खड़े हुए हैं और फिर भी मैं उनको नहीं देख सका, लेकिन उनके सामने जो स्तम्भ है, शायद वह रुकावट है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उस को हटा दिया जाये ।

श्री ह० च० लोध : पिछले सत्र में यह इम्प्रेशन दिया गया था कि एबालिशन आफ़ कंट्रेक्ट लेबर के बारे में एक बिल पेश किया जायेगा । उस के बाद भी उस के

सम्बन्धित एक ड्राफ्ट बिल हम को दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि इस बिल को तैयार करने में देर हो रही है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार करने का समय दिया जाये।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (दमोह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी एक प्रश्न पूछ लेना चाहती हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सब खत्म कर चुकते हैं तब आप प्रश्न पूछने के लिये खड़ी हो जाती हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं पहले भी उठी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उठें और मेरी नजर उधर न जाए? अच्छा पूछिए सवाल।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मध्य प्रदेश पर इस वक्त संकट का समय है। पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ और उसके कारण से वहां महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। वहां बीड़ी मजदूरों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। उनको सवा डेढ़ रुपये रोज से अधिक नहीं मिलता है। एक किलो रुपये का वहां गल्ला मिल रहा है। बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए बिल आ जाए तो उनको सुविधा हो जाए। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : श्री कछवाय ने अपने सवाल को कई बार दोहराया है। मुझे पता नहीं विषकत क्या है। आप जानते ही हैं कि पहाड़े वाले दिन मेरी बड़ी वाइवेरियस पोजीशन होती है। उन्हों ने वादा किया था। लेकिन फिर आज उन से मैं पूछता हूं कि इस सेशन में वह इसको ला रहे हैं या नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Minister claims that he is the master of the whole show, why should he say that it is vicarious?

An hon. Member: He is the master of ceremonies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is the major domo.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Therefore I take all the brickbats very pleasantly.

So far as the Aligarh University Bill is concerned, perhaps the Education Minister is going to make some statement. For the present, so far as I know, it has been dropped; it is not going to be introduced in this session. It has something to do with the Banaras Hindu University Bill, as hon. Members are aware, if it is passed. Quite likely it might be delayed.

About contract labour I do not know; I have no information about it. I will just make an inquiry.

About the statement which the Finance Minister has promised, I will certainly try my best to see that the statements are laid on the Table of the House, particularly important assurances for which a large number of Members are anxious, like the foreign exchange affairs and such things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who will judge the importance, you or he? Who will judge what is important?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He says that the important things will come. You must judge it and not he.

Mr. Speaker: Let him make the statement; after that, if there is something important omitted, it can be seen.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Some of the hon. Members referred to, rightly too, because I had anticipated it, if not apprehended it, that the long list will frighten many of us and they will think how it is possible to put through all this business. Perhaps one thing that my hon. friends have not realised is that there are Bills which may take only half an hour or one hour. The number does not matter. So far 22½ hours are at our disposal and according to that we have just put down the agenda. Of course, the Business Advisory Committee is to meet today and in case the Business Advisory Committee increases the allotment of time, to that extent we will have to drop the Bills. But about one thing I want to assure hon. Members and that is that so far as the allotment, which we have recommended and which has been sanctioned by the Business Advisory Committee, is concerned, all these things have been taken into consideration. There are 22½ hours.

Shri Daji: No, Sir. That was because Monday was available. Now Monday goes to the food debate and Friday goes to the other debate. So, only 15 hours are available and you have put down business for 22½ hours.

Mr. Speaker: We will see.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is a question of simple arithmetic. We will sit down and see. Of course, if time is increased by the Business Advisory Committee for some items, to that extent we will have to drop some of these items.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गणपूर्ति रहती नहीं है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About bonus to employees of public undertakings, I hope some statement will be made. Some decision has been taken with regard to that by the Cabinet, I believe, and the Minister concerned might make some statement about that.

About the Orissa elections, I have no idea if anything is under contemplation of Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ask the Prime Minister and Law Minister. Then, about next session any idea?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I will request him to make it easy for Members.

Mr. Speaker: When is the next session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I cannot say exactly about the next session. I said it will be in early February.

Mr. Speaker: I saw in one paper that it was put down as 7th. Here the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs only told us that it will be in the beginning of February but that newspaper put it definitely as 7th.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has told the press and not us.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Many things are conjectured by the newspaper people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not tell them, I hope.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sometimes they are right; mostly they are wrong.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो बात सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है और जिसको चार पांच मैम्बरों ने एक साथ कहा है, उसका तो आपने जिक्र ही नहीं किया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो सवाल प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने उठाया है वह अहम मामला जरूर है, मैं मानता हूं। बहुत से दूसरे मैम्बर्ज ने भी इस मामले को उठाया है।

सभा में मैं इसका जवाब दे चुका हूं । यह मामला बहुत मर्तबा उठ चुका है । गवर्नमेंट का जो पहले खयाल था वही अब भी है कि इसके बारे में डिसकशन इस वक्त नहीं करनी चाहिये । यही उसका खयाल है । मैं क्या करूं । मैं एक बार फिर कहूंगा कि और आप लोगों का जो खयाल है वह प्रधान मन्त्री जी तक पहुंचा दूंगा और दूसरे लोगों से भी कहूंगा । लेकिन जहां तक मेरा खयाल है इस सैशन में इस पर कोई बहस नहीं हो सकेगी । यह मामला फारेन एफेयर्ज की डिबेट के मौके पर भी उठाया गया था । उस वक्त कहा जा चुका है कि यह काफी है और इसको अलग न किया जाए ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, on a point of clarification. We have been sitting listening very patiently.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody had listened patiently; all through there were interruptions and then to claim that they had been listening patiently would be too much.

Shri Nath Pai: Your observations have slightly disturbed us. If you hear me out just for half a minute, you will know the reason why I am raising it. You asked of the Minister just now whether the date is announced in the press regarding the next session of Parliament as the real date. It means, therefore, that even you are in doubt with regard to the next session. If it is true, it seems to be rather a reprehensible practice that even the Speaker of the Lok Sabha does not know the date and he is not consulted. Let them not consult you, Sir, about Government business, but we do demand that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is consulted as regards the date of summons.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Speaker is always consulted.

Shri Nath Pai: But it seemed from his remarks . . . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You have not followed it. I am really surprised that sometimes a very intelligent person also misses the point. The date will be finalised certainly in consultation with the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. All I have said is that what the press has said....

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Before or after?

Shri Nath Pai: What the Speaker said gave us an impression that he was not.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: When there will be final decision about it, of course, the Speaker will be consulted.

Shri Nath Pai: We want him to be consulted before the decision. Now the cat is out of the bag.

Mr. Speaker: I must make it clear that every time a date is to be fixed, it is tentatively set and sent to me. I am consulted. If I agree, then alone it is finalised. The suggestion has to come from Government. That is normally done. I have no complaint on that account. I am always consulted in this case. Bills to be introduced, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

12.48 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*, 1965

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3-12-65.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.48½ hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL*, 1965

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12.49. hrs.

MOTION RE: DECONTROL OF CEMENT

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the statement of the Minister of Industry on decontrol of cement, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th November, 1965."

Sir, I have read with keen interest the statement the hon. Minister and not only Members of Parliament of either House but no sensible person in the country is convinced that decontrol of cement was necessary at this hour.

As the hon. Minister has stated, this Government is not wedded to control. I enqually share his views. Even members of the ruling Party, in their meetings, have expressed the fear that they may hoard the cement and the prices may go up. The fear is genuine in the sense that everything will be left in the hands of the industrialists. What are the reasons for the decontrol and the price increase? I read from the statement of the hon. Minister on 18th November, 1965.

> "The cement industry has, of late, been representing about the strict control on cement. It has attributed the present tardy growth of the Industry to the 'lamentable lack of internal financial resources' and the inability to pay their shareholders dividends at rates paid by other industries."

So, one of the reasons for increasing the price and for the decontrol, leaving everything in the hands of the industry, is that the condition of their internal financial resources is lamentable and according to the information of the hon. Minister, they have not been able to pay dividends to their shareholders. I speak from memory, in 1962-63 the percentage of profit earned by the cement industry was 9:5 whereas the maximum which was earned by the other industries was 16 or 18:5.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Is it crores or lakhs?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have given the percentage. So it is quite clear that the cement industry was earning profits. They did not increase the salaries of their employees by mutual negotiations and I am sure that, even the recommendations of the Wage Board will not be implemented by them; that is their attitude, an arrogant attitude towards their employees. The industry is adamant not to pay dividends or equal

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-12-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

dividends like other industries to their shareholders, but they come before the Government and demand price increase. This is not the only time when there has been price increase. There had been price increases in the past also. The Government granted increases of Rs. 2.75 and Rs. 1.25 per tonne with effect from June 1, 1963, and July 1, 1964, respectively, because of the increased cost of production of cement. Again from 1st June 1965, the Union Government allowed an increase of Rs. 8.35 per tonne (about 42 paise per bag) in the selling price of cement. I am quoting from The *Hindustan Times* of 1st June, 1965:

> "The Union Government has allowed an increase of Rs. 8·35 per tonne (about 42 paise per bag) in the selling price of cement with effect from tomorrow. The new f.o.r. selling price of unpacked cement will be Rs. 108·10 per tonne. Excise duty, additional surcharge and packing charges will have to be paid separately."

Now what is the actual price at which a consumer has to buy? The present f.o.r. destination price for cement is Rs. 154.27 per tonne, including Rs. 28·32 for excise duty—Rs. 7.71 per bag of 50 kgs. The industry had demanded an increase of Rs. 29 in the price for the public and Rs. 9 from the Government.

Mr. Somani, who was one of the very able members of this House, in a statement to the president of the Cement Manufacturers Association, admitted that the industry would have to set up a vigilance machinery to guard against blackmarketing. Even Mr. Somani is apprehensive that, even after decontrol, there may be blackmarketing.

What was the price of cement in 1964? The producer's cost was Rs. 73.50 per metric tonne. The consumer's cost in Bombay was Rs. 159.54 per metric tonne. Ex-stock price for 77.59 is Rs. 83 per metric tonne. The selling price was Rs. 154.27 per metric tonne. It will thus appear that a consumer has to pay through his nose because of the difference between the selling price and the producing price. What does this increase mean to the industrialists? It had been calculated by the various economists and industrial houses, Members of Parliament and the political parties. Some people say that the increase which will go into the pockets of the industrialists is to the tune of Rs. 13 to 16 crores per annum; some sources have revealed that the increase may be to the tune of Rs. 30 to 35 crores a year. What is our target? What is our production today in our country? I speak subject to verification. Today we are producing 11.2 million metric tonnes and on the basis of the present progress of pending schemes, the existing capacity of the cement industry is expected to increase to 13.02 million tonnes by the end of 1965-66, to 14.01 million tonnes by 1966-67 to 15 million tonnes in 1967-68 and to 18.33 million tonnes by the end of 1968-69. When the production figures is about 11 million tonnes, the extra money because of the increase in price, which will go to the pockets of industrialists, is either to the tune of Rs. 16 crores or according to the other calculation, Rs. 30 crores. So, the amount which will go in their pockets when the target for cement is reached by 1968-69, will be practically double, i.e., on the basis of roughly 20 million tonnes. The argument given by the hon. Minister to justify the present price increase is that it will be ploughed back in the industry and new industrial units will be formed. What is our condition today? Out of 38 cement factories in the country, only three are in the public sector—one in U.P., another in Maharashtra and the third in Mysore. Can the hon. Minister deny that there is a monopoly in the country about cement? Can he deny the fact that, whenever Government wants to set up any cement factory in the country, the U.S. mono-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

polists, who want to help the private sector, deny any help to the public sector? Was it not possible for the Minister to start some of the cement factories in the public sector? If the cement industrialists were in this lamentable financial condition—according to his own statement—was it not open to the Minister to take over some of the units? After all, cement industry is a growing industry. If he sincerely believes in planning, if he sincerely believes that the construction work should go on in the country, we have also to believe that cement industry is a growing industry, but no attempt has been made in this direction. While agreeing to increase the price, what further assurances have been given to these industrialists? I read from the statement of the hon. Minister:

> "Starting from the date of decontrol, the average increase in cement f.o.r. price will be restricted to Rs. 13 per tonne over the existing price—Rs. 10 per tonne for Government under the rate contract and Rs. 16 per tonne to the public. The increased prices will be effective for a period of one year, after which they will consult Government for any changes that may be necessary."

Even this increase—this is the third or fourth one in five or six years—is not enough for the industrialists. To pay dividends to their shareholders, to better their own financial condition, to get rid of the lamentable financial condition—according to them and according to the hon. Minister's statement—they say that, if they are not satisfied, after a period of one year they will consult the Government for any changes that may be necessary. Even after that, if the industrialists feel that they want more money to pay back dividends to their shareholders, they can approach Government and say that even this increase has not been adequate. I do not know how a person like Shri T. N. Singh who is a believer in the public undertakings, who talks socialism and perhaps believes in it, succumbed to the pressure of the big industrialists. I do not know what was agitating his mind. I would like to know whether the Cabinet was divided over it.

13 hrs.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): No. There is no question of any division.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma has yet to become a Cabinet Minister. Let him get returned in 1967 and become a Cabinet Minister and then talk to me about this. I am asking this question of a Cabinet Minister. Was there such pressure? Or was it due to the fact that the 1967 elections were approaching?

I would submit that not only cement, but even sugar is bound to be decontrolled.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Hear, hear.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani says 'Hear, hear'. I do not know what amount will go to his coffers, but surely the Congress will get funds from the cement manufacturers and from the sugar manufacturers.

Shri A. P. Sharma: No.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Yes, definitely they will get.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Those Members who are saying 'No' here may not get a share of it, because they are small Members, but the big people in the Congress will get it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I may tell my hon. friend that we do not want decontrol; therefore, let him not raise this point and throw the main point into the background; let him not try to spoil the atmosphere. We are for control.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree with my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. But what I am afraid of is that this decontrol may be due to the fact that political donations may be expected from these cement manufacturers or cement magnates.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): No That is wrong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It may be totally wrong, and I wish that it should be wrong.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How does my hon. friend believe in these things?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I believe in it because I have seen statements of accounts and audited reportes wherein this has been mentioned. I believe in it because in this House when the company law was amended, we requested that the clause relating to political donations should be omitted, but Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was the Minister in charge of it, defended it, and in fact, it was defended also by our late lamented Prime Minister. That is why I am saying this.

After this decontrol, what is going to be the future of the common man, the consumer? What is happening today? For a bag of cement which costs Rs. 9.50, the man has to pay about Rs. 20. In the cities at least it is available even at that price, but what is happening in the rural areas? Even if they have to reconstruct a well which is necessary at this hour for irrigation purposes, they do not get the cement, and I have seen such instances....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Therefore, decontrol?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall be happy with decontrol; let there be decontrol, but let there be a proper distribution.

Addressing the members of the Congress party the other day, the hon. Minister had said that he would form a committee and he would even associate Members of Parliament with it. This is what he is reported to have said:

> "Although the distribution of cement could be entrusted to the industry itself, it was proposed to have some kind of centralised arrangement so that M.Ps. would also be associated in working out the distribution procedure.".

I wish that the Members of Parliament should not associate themselves with it. It is a sort of *kaajal ki Kothri*. It will be difficult for the Members, just before the elections, to avoid templations; any voter may approach them and ask them for a bag of cement and they will have to say 'Yes' to him. I know the difficulties that would be there before the Members of Parliament.

So, I would suggest this. Let a committee be formed, and let some representatives of the STC also be associated with it. This is what Shri Somani, the chairman or president of this association has himself said. This is what he is reported to have said:

> "Announcing the details of the agreement, Mr. G. D. Somani, president of the Cement Manufacturers' Association told newsmen that simultaneously with the lifting of controls on cement on January 1, the STC would also go out of the picture.".

Shri Somani is very happy that the STC would go out of the picture. But what is going to be the distribution machinery? Shri Somani himself feels that there may be blackmarketing, and I feel that there will be blackmarketing. What is going to be the remedy then? I would like the hon. Minister to give a definite assurance....

An hon. Member: My hon. friend also can approach Shri Somani.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry I have no relations with Shri Somani. So, I would request my hon. friend to introduce me to Shri Somani.

I would request the hon. Minister to convince this House so that we shall be able to convince the entire country that this decontrol was inevitable. I could understand it when they talk of more production of sugar and sugar surpluses. But what were the conditions before? Shri S. K. Patil, when he was the Food Minister, had said that we had got six to seven lakhs tons of sugar surplus. He was almost drowning himself in sugar and then he exported also sugar. But after decontrol what happened? There was no sugar.

So, I would like to know what our internal consumption of cement in the country is. What is the requirement of Government, and what is the general average requirement per year, of the other consumers? Will all these requirements be met even after decontrol? If the requirement is more but the production is only 11 million tons, then decontrol may lead to serious results. When there was control, I know how things were working. In the district supply offices and the town rationing offices they had two registers, one for repairs and another for construction of new houses. In my place of Kanpur, the big business houses wanted to construct a big temple, because that was the easiest way to get cement. But what happened was that the moment the temple would be constructed and finished, somebody would die in the family and the construction work always used to go on and cement was thereby always in demand. In the name of constructing temples, people go on having cement, whereas the person who needs even one bag of cement for essential purposes is denied of it.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to give a definite assurance to the House that if after the decontrol, they do not behave properly and they take advantage of this decontrol and hold the country to ransom and sabotage our construction work in the Fourth Plan, then Government will have no hesitation in coming forward before the House and asking for control.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): He will easily give that assurance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want the Government to swing between control and decontrol all the time; today they are in favour of control and tomorrow they are in favour of decontrol and this kind of thing goes on, and thereby it becomes a vicious circle. What we find now is that the machinery is set up for control and later it is decontrolled, and immediately somebody asks for control again; if anything is not available or is not easily saleable, then the people go to the hon. Minister and say ' I am unable to sell my articles; please impose controls so that it will become a rare commodity and people will purchase it'. That is also a trend which is going on in this country. So, let not this Government swing between control and decontrol.

I would submit that this price increase is unjustified. Let there be a thorough enquiry into the working of the cement industry.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to another report which has appeared in *The Statesman*, which reads as follows:

> "Hoarding of cement feared: The Governmet's recent decision to decontrol cement form New Year's Day does not seem to have upset the market so far in any way, although there is a fear shared by a section of officials that an attempt may be made by the trade to hold on to the stock immediately before January 1".

This is a warning, not to the hon. Minister, but to the officials and to the Ministry. And who gives this warning? It is not we the Members of the Opposition or of the Ruling Party but a section of the officials, because they know the mechanism of control and decontrol better.

So it is their fear. Once the cement goes underground and an underground machinery is established by the industry with the help of a certain government machinery, that will be much more powerful than the Minister's machinery to operate the distribution properly.

I am sorry that instead of paying compliments to one of my most respected friends, Shri T. N. Singh, our worthy Minister, I have to criticise him because his action seems to have satisfied none, and there is a serious discussion going on in the country about it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There are some who are satisfied.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From what I read in the newspapers, I do not know why the press people should come out with all cock and bull stories about the Congress Working Committee or the Congress Parliamentary Party Committee. Nobody denies that. Fears have been expressed by Shri Mathur. He asked what will be the distribution machinery, whether the commodity would reach the consumer, whether the consumer would be benefited. If such healthy discussion has taken place in the committee, I congratulate all those members who took part in that.

Last but not Least, I would request the Minister to allay the fear in the mind of hon. Members, and through them, the fear of the vast majority of the people in the country who want cement for their own purpose, for the purpose of building a hut , for the purpose of building a well, for the purpose of building a drain and so on. They should be assured that these industrialists will not be allowed to harvest on this decontrol, because they always pressurise Government with a double-barrelled gun. They say 'We are an uneconomic unit, a marginal unit; either give us rebate on excise duty or increase the profit. This double-barrelled gun, if it has been used against Government pressurising them, let it be turned against the black-marketeers and big industrial houses and let it be made certain that the price will not be increased. Let them be told: 'No increase in price. You may do whatever you like for dividend. You are minting money'. There should be a proper inquiry. A High Power Commission should be appointed to inquire the working of the cement industry.

One word more and I have done. I am sorry I have to go out of Delhi today. I may not be present at the time the Minister replies. Let that not be taken as a disrespect to the House, to you or to the Minister.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I had given notice of an amendment....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me place the motion before the House first.

Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the statement of the Minister of Industry on decontrol of cement laid on the Table of the House on the 18th November 1965".

Shri Shree Narayan Das's amendment has been received very late.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Yesterday, it was only a few minutes late. I would seek your permission to move it now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. Shri A. P. Sharma. Members will please take only ten minutes each.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How are you going to regulate the debate? We must be called.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जो प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक हैं उनको पहले समय दिया जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Obviously all the Members who have signed the motion cannot get a chance.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But they must catch your eye first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some of them will get chance.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you should understand that they should get a priority right....

Shri M. R. Masani: No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: .... because they are interested in the subject.

Shri M. R. Masani: On a point of order. I think the hon. Member's contention is altogether unfounded. Surely those who have signed a motion like this cannot have any monopoly of the discussion. They may all belong to one pressure group.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nobody says that.

Shri M. R. Masani: There are different point of view in the House. The House must have a free discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All cannot get chance. Those who catch my eye will get chance.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How to catch your eye is the question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Those who have signed the motion—they must be called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will try to accommodate as many as possible.

Shri A. P. Sharma: While speaking on this motion, I fully endorse the policy of decontrol of cement announced by Government and the Minister of Industry. I will give the House the reasons one by one why I endorse this policy.

There are, as the previous speaker has said, 38 cement factories in this country, out of which only 3 are managed by three different State Governments. Today the position regarding cement is that everywhere cement is required and people are not getting as much as they require for their use. On the basis of the present progress, we are going to have 17.6 million tonnes of cement produced in this country by the middle of the Fourth Plan, that is, 1968-69. The target fixed for the Fourth Plan is 25 million tonnes per annum.

Between this target and the present expectation of cement to be produced in the country, there will be a gap of 7.4 million tonnes. How are we going to meet this shortfall? Today the question is—I am dealing with production of cement first—whether we should produce this extra cement required in the public sector or in the private sector. If I have understood them aright, most of the people who are opposed to this policy are not opposed only to decontrol, but they raise the controversy whether the cement should be produced in the private sector or in the public sector. Here I would like to say very respectfully that so long as this Government is wedded to the policy of mixed economy in this country, this question of private sector *vs.* public sector is redundant. This bogey of public sector *vs.* private sector, should not be raised time and again. Personally, I am a firm supporter of public sector. There may be some shortcomings in their working, but still I am an ardent supporter of public sector. But when we are going to have both the public and private sectors in all other

industries in this country, we do not raise this hue and cry and say that expansion of cement factory should not be in the private sector. Moreover, we are faced with a difficult foreign exchange situation. It has been made abundantly clear time and again by Government that it will be difficult for them to find the foreign exchange content required for the expension of the cement industry in the public sector. That foreign exchange can be utilised for some other purposes. Therefore, there was no alternative before Government but to agree to the expansion of the cement industry in the private sector. As long as we follow a policy of mixed economy, I do not see any reason why should we raise this controversy at all now. This is nothing but a bogey. Today what we are concerned in this country is how to produce the cement required; whether it is produced in the public sector or in the private sector is not the main concern. Therefore, I support the policy announced.

Coming to distribution and prices under decontrol, about which our friends have been talking too much. Just now Shri Banerjee imputed motives to the Congress Party and said that they will be raising funds for political benefit out of the production of cement and all these things. I want to say you that some of the Opposition Party members are more associated or they connive more, with the capitalists in this country than the members of the Congress Party. People call themselves progressive; they talk something outside, and they do something inside. At least the Congress Party does not do that. The Congress Party does everything openly, whatever it wants to do. The Congress Party has stated that as a political party they accept donations, they accept moneys from people when they give it.

Shri Shinkre: There are all shades within the Congress Party. They do not require to make any show because all shows are within the Congress.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I do not know to what party my hon. friend belongs. If he tells the name of the party, I am prepared to talk about him, but I think he does not belong to any party.

An hon. Member: He is a free lancer.

Shri A. P. Sharma: He is a free lancer, so he has no responsibility.

I was talking about decontrol. I am primarily a labour worker, and my constituency is a rural area. It consists of villages. I claim that at every interval I have the occasion to visit my Constituency. I do not know how many hon. Members do that. I do not compare myself with anybody, but wherever I go in the villages, I find the difficulty of the people unaccountable because of this control. I want you to believe and this House to believe, and anybody who knows the reality will believe, that for getting a bag of cement, people have to run several times from one place to another, from the panchayat office to the BDO's place, from this place to that place, and I am not talking about the illegal money that they spend, I am talking about the legal money that they have to spend for coming and going, for staying there days together, spending their time, a number of days. Apart from that, they have to spend illegal money some times too. Cement is always available in the market if you pay more price for cement through black market. Therefore, this decontrol is a boom for the poor section of the people. I do not understand how anybody in this House who has got real appreciation of the difficulties of the people in this country can at all oppose this decontrol of cement. If I have my way, and I want to request the Government that most of the difficulties for the Congress Party and this Government can be removed if everything is decontrolled in this country and no control is maintained. This is the difficulty with food also.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Join the Swatantra Party.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I do not know, last session and this session I have got my personal experience. We did not get rice in Delhi. Therefore, I am in favour of decontrol.

Now I come to the prices. The prices, no doubt, have to be controlled by the Government, and the Government has also to see that they have to evolve a suitable machinery to see that the people get cement according to their requirements.

My hon. friend Shri Banerjee wanted an assurance from this Government. Who is he to ask for an assurance from this Government? This Government is a responsible government, responsible to the people of the country. The Government knows the difficulties of the people. The other day the Prime Minister said that he personally knows the difficulties of the people, because he comes from the ranks of the common people, and therefore there is no need of asking for an assurance from this Government. The Government is always alive to the situation.

One thing more and I finish. In the statement the Minister has said that this is going to be on an experimental basis for a year, and after that the Government will take the stock of the situation and if necessary the Government will not hesitate to resort to control again, if that is in the interests of the people.

With these words, I strongly support this motion, and I do not like that anybody should be carried by the phobia of this ism and that ism; so long as we have accepted the present economic policy in this country, we have to work sincerely.

Shri M. R. Masani: I think there is a great deal of weight in what has fallen from the lips of the hon. Member who has just taken his seat. He has spoken from experience, and his bitter experience of the black market and the evils that have attended the control of cement are very convincing.

In my constituency, the peasants of Rajkot have been grievously suffering from the abuses that have come under the so-called system of control of cement. In fact, there is no need arguing this any more, because the hon. Minister in his statement to the House on the 18th November, himself said:

> "Government have been receiving reports that the consumers at the retail end have to pay much more than the control prices and that the present system of distribution and price control is, therefore, not quite effective."

And he went on to say:

> "Government are conscious of the evils that sometimes follow in the wake of control involving a large body of administrative personnel who may, in the course of exercising their powers, be exposed to temptations of various kinds."

Therefore, what Shri Sharma said was perfectly correct.

We, on these benches, believe that the real cause of high prices and corruption are shortages. So long as an article is in short supply, there is no law, no government, no system, that can help the prices going up, and if the price is controlled, the thing breaks out in a black market. This is the reality. In other words, what this country needs predominently is more cement. That is the perspective in which we should set our problem.

Look at the amount of cement we consume in our country. The *per capita* consumption of cement in our country is 18 Kg., a miserable quantity. Let me give corresponding figures to show how we lag: Italy 191 Kg; UK 200 Kg; Japan 226 Kg; USA 272 Kg; West Germany 295 Kg;

Switzerland 386 Kg; and we have 181 In other words, instead of worrying about the price and distribution, the first thing is to produce a quantity of cement worth mentioning.

If the main thing is to produce more cement, it must be made possible for the Industry to expand and grow. Unfortunately, thanks to over-taxation, rising costs and controlled prices, the cement industry has been stagnating for the last few years. It has been paying miserable dividends. Shri Banerjee spoke more from ignorance and prejudice than from understanding. The dividends paid by the cement industry are terribly low.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are they?

Shri M. R. Masani: The return on the paid up capital, as the Minister's own statement will show, is on average 9 per cent. Even my friend Shri Asoka Mehta, an ardent socialist and anti-capitalist, has gone on record as saying that no industry is worth while unless it gives a minimum of 10 per cent on paid up capital. So, even the low standards set up by my ardent socialist friend Shri Asoka Mehta have not been satisfied for the cement industry. It has not been allowed to earn a fair return, and the result is therefore it is not able to expand. This inhibition on expansion is the main problem, and the Government have acted perfectly rightly in taking a step in the right direction because, with the step taken, it may be possible for the industry to reach the target of 10 million additional tons on top of the 11 million tons that are being produced today.

Let me say right away that this is a very niggardly and unfair price that has been allowed. At this rate, the industry is not being given even the funds to plough back to reach the target of 10 million tons. Let me give the figures. The decontrol and the price increase under it give the industry about Rs. 24 to Rs. 25 crores of additional capital to re-invest. They already had Rs. 50 crores which they could get out of depreciation and the development rebate that is available.

In other words, Rs. 50 crores available and this Rs. 25 crores more, on a generous calculation, given to the industry make Rs. 75 crores on a tally. In order to reach the target of 10 million additional tons in five or six years what is required is Rs. 150 per ton of fresh capacity installed. That means that the cement industry needs Rs. 150 crores of fresh investment over the next five or six years. As I have pointed out, the present step only gives fifty per cent of what is required. There is a shortfall of Rs. 75 crores and all that the government have been able to do in their mercy is to tell the industry: "we shall put in a good word for you with financial institutions like the ICICI and so on. If I may say so, with all respect to the Minister, this is not good enough. If we are serious about giving the country the cement that it needs, then I think that the quantum of price rise is altogether inadequate.

What is the quantum given? The quantum is on an average Rs. 13 per ton. Let me explain. The government is about half the market and the other private consumers are the other half of the market. Under the scheme that government have imposed, they have made a discrimination in their own favour: they have allowed a rise of Rs. 16 per ton for others but only Rs. 10 for themselves! This averages out to Rs. 13 per ton. Here may I enter a caveat against this discrimination? When the government goes into the market to buy articles produced by the people, surely it has no right to priority over the rest of us. If a small *kisan* wants to build a hut or a little silo, he has to pay more. I think this is unfair to the consumer and there should be a free market and a fair price for all.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Why should the industry demand more prices?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am pointing out that the industry did its duty and demanded a higher price because it pointed out that unless it got a higher price it could not reach the target of ten million tons of additional cement that is needed by the country. It is a pity that their very fair demand was turned down and only about half of it has been granted. I must record my dissent against this niggardly and unfair treatment to an industry which has done well by this country.

There are two things in this measure. One is decontrol of distribution and the other is the raising of the price. Let me make it clear that there is no decontrol of the price. The decontrol is on the distribution alone because a kind of informal control has again been imposed on prices. But even so, since it will be done by consultation, it is an improvement on the present rigid control of a statutory nature. I do welcome that change as a change in the right direction.

In so far as distribution is concerned, we can now look forward to lessening of the black market and to a fairer deal for the consumer. I say that because the record of the STC and the State authorities has been a very poor one in this regard. The STC was the biggest profiteer in this country, charging a high margin of profit on cement for doing nothing at all. That was true about two or three years ago until it stopped..... (*Interruptions.*) It was a parasite; for some time it forced the cement industry to sell to it low and it sold at a very high price....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are no bigger parasites than your major industrialists.

Shri M. R. Masani: The fact remains that according to Mr. Sharma and according to the Minister, distribution has broken down and black-marketing has ensured.... (*Interruptions.*) Why do I say that the black-market will diminish and we may look forward to a better deal for the consumer? That is because the scheme that the Industry have put up to the Minister which he has accepted is there. The scheme to put up a Cement Manufacturers' Sales Co-ordination Organisation for the purpose of ensuring fair supply is a very good one. Let me mention for the benefit of the hon. Members some of the features of the scheme which the Industry has worked out and which the government has, quite rightly, approved. These are the features: first, to ensure the supply of cement at all States in India at a uniform price and in such manner that no areas are starved. The second is to receive regionwise allocations from the Ministry of Industry and Supply for Central and State government demands. The third is to see that the cement requirements of the Central and the State Government indentors are met to the extent of at least fifty per cent. There are many other things. One more is to ensure adequate supplies to quasi-government bodies, agricultural requirements, small scale industries and cement processing industries. Another is to rush supplies to areas where pockets of acute shortage arise. And then there are two more aspects: to fix the stockists' margin of profit and ensure overall supplies to each State. With this kind of self-discipline by the Industry which is an industry which has served the discipline by the Industry which is country well, we may look forward to very much better conditions for the consumer than government controls have been able to give. Therefore, half-hearted as this measure is, I welcome it as a step in the right direction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to put the whole thing most mildly, I would say that the step taken by the Minister is the most ill-advised. He has walked into a damned dirty trap. If he found some comfort and consolation

in the company of my hon. friend Mr. Masani, then I will have very little to say. But so long as he sits on this side of the House, he will have to do a little bit of rethinking in this matter. It is not in any doctrinaire manner that I speak. There are very serious implications.

The first thing is that this statement which was made in this House on the 18th November was made by the Chairman of the cement industry on the 13th. It was given all out to the Press. I do not mind what the cement industry says so far as their side is concerned but if they tell the Press and the country that this is the decision of the government regarding cement policy, price of cement, decontrol of cement, and this House is ignored, then it has every right to complain. I would rather like the Minister to tell us whether he communicated this decision to the industry before he laid the statement on the Table of the House. I understand that the industry is quite free; the press is free to give out and do anything. But the crucial point which I want to make out is whether the Minister gave that out and said that this was the decision. Because if you read, in inverted commas, what has appeared in the Press, it is that the Chairman of the cement industry has said that the decision of the government was this and this. Then it is highly objectionable. I wonder how the House has not taken any notice.

The next thing is a matter of deep policy. We want to know whether cement has been selected to be a favoured child for certain favoured treatment or the government has chalked out a different policy from what they have been following to this day.

Shri M. R. Masani: It has been a Cinderella so far.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Minister developed cold feet for the cement corporation which was established with fanfare, with all sorts of notions and promises. What has happened to it? Why have they left it in the lurch? Has it any support or not from the government? Why do they not leave the matter of distribution to a centralised agency like the State Trading Corporation? Is it going to be wound up?

Shri M. R. Masani: I hope so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the hope of my hon. friend Mr. Masani and that is why he supports him. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister endorses the policy which Mr. Masani gave out....

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Certainly not.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If he says certainly not, he has got to justify, why STC has ceased to play the role in the matter of distribution of those articles which are scarce in the country and which have got to be distributed fairly and properly? This is not only a deviation but it is a complete reversal of the policy and we should get fair and clear answers from the hon. Minister. No reasons have been placed before the House for the rise in the price by Rs. 13 on an average. We have not been given any facts and figures to justify this. Out of Rs. 13 or 14 crores a year which will go to the industry....

Shri M. R. Masani: Only Rs. 6 crores.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: 11 million tons is production and the price is Rs. 13.

Shri M. R. Masani: Government takes away more than half of it in taxes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The total which is going to the industry, even according to the chairman of the industry, is Rs. 15 crores.

Shri M. R. Masani: Not to the industry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Of these Rs. 15 crores, something will be absorbed by the companies by a rise in the cost of production in the year 1966 of which they have taken notice even now. Note has been taken of the rise in prices that will be there in 1966. Rs. 4 crores of course would be over and above all this expenditure on taxation, dividend, profits, etc.

Shri M. R. Masani: Not dividend or profits.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Everything is paid; Rs. 4 crores are there so that the industry will plough it back for the expansion and for the setting up of new units. May I know why this tax on me, on the poor agriculturist, so that the industry may expand and grow richer and richer and fatter? What is the sense of your making an enquiry into monopolies? What was the Monopoly Commission for? Inherent in your scheme of things is the monopolistic tendency.

What is inherent in this measure? What is inherent is, those who are getting fat will be getting fatter. If you want an expansion of the industry, I can quite understand; levy a cess of Rs. 5 per ton which will mean Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores, which will come to the Government's exchequer because I am paying it, but why should the industry grow fat on my account? You can have a Rs. 5 cess and that cess could be given, and the industry is not in that state of affairs as has been painted by him. Let us look at the facts. During the third Five Year Plan, the industry was to invest about Rs. 50 crores, and they have done it. There is no reason for us to think that the private industry will not be able to do it in the future.

But this is a hoax and a strategy, a sort of race, so that you go and levy further taxes on the consumer by the industry; this is not a tax by the exchequer. I see no reason why this amount of Rs. 5 crores should not go to the exchequer, and if you want to help the industry, certainly give to the industry an interest-free loan if you like and whatever assistance you wish to.

Therefore, this rise in the price has got to be gone into by a Parliamentary Committee. Whatever is meant for expansion must come to the exchequer of the country, and may be given then, to the private sector or the public sector. I very much resent this tax on my pocket to fatten the industries.

The third thing is about the decontrol and distribution. My hon. friends have said that controls mean corruption. We have all the time been saying this; I do not follow any doctrinaire attitude, and as proof positive of that, I would submit to the House that, as Chairman of the two study teams on the organisation of the Controller of Imports and Exports, I have made various recommendations which give a complete relaxation both to the public sector and the private sector, wherever the relaxation is required and demanded. But we never want the private sector to ride me and strangle me. The private sector must be kept in its proper place. They must be given all the freedom, of course, to expand, but freedom to expand does not mean that I should contribute to its expansion. The Government have found so many institutions. As a matter of fact, the small scale sector and the agricultural sector have all the time been saying and pointing out an accusing finger against this Government that they have set up half a dozen financial institutions to help the large scale sector but that the Government have done jolly well very little for other purposes. I say, go a step further, if need be, towards expansion, but you cannot ask me to contribute like that and impose a

jazzia on the poor, private consumer to fatten the industrialists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The non. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall finish in two or three minutes. There is another inherent mischief in the presen. arrangement. What is that inherent mischief? My hon. friend has been refusing certain licences for the expansion and the setting up of new industries to certain people. If he thinks that those indus.ries are good enough, I would like to give that, in spite of all that may be said by anybody, by the front door. But now the industrial licences for expansion and industrial licences for the setting up of new industries are given by the backdoor method. What is that backdoor method? Because this industry will earn about a crore of rupees for expansion, licences for expansion must be given. If you do not give licences for setting up a new unit, what does the industry do with this amount? Take Dalmia Jain; they have refused the licences. I am not one of those who will say, "Refuse those licences." If I feel that one should be given licences, I will give the licence in open day by the front door. I will say, "Here is the licence, you get that for se'ting up the industry in the national interest and you can go and set it up. I do not mind." But, on the one hand, they cancel the licence for an industry which they were to set up near Abu; by this backdoor method they are giving him a licence, because he will have earned a crore of rupees for expansion and for expansion purposes you must give him a licence! That is the backdoor method.

So much has been talked about distribution. I do not for one moment see how this distribution of cement is going to improve now. What is the mechanism of decontrol? Instead of the Collector or the Panchayat Samiti doing anything, it is the private industry which will do something now. What is the behaviour of the private industry? Let me tell you the behaviour of the cement industry. The behaviour of the private cement industry is this: on the 16th August, when the Prime Minister gave an inkling about this decontrol, the cement factories saw to it that though their manufacturing programme was quite there, though the production was all the time there, their despatches completely fell down. This is their record. They would not take the wagons; they had indented for the wagons, and those indented wagons which had gone to them were refused, because they wanted to earn more profit.

Even where the question of food and starvation is concerned, where people are starving, how is the trade behaving? Don't you think there is enough of foodgrains in the country. We said that 88 million tons of foodgrains were produced last year; it was a record production for this country. And this year we are facing all the trouble. Is it due to the controls? You are now asking for procurement; where are the controls? There is no need for control for food; as a matter of fact, all the trouble is absolutely due to the misbehaviour of the large farmer who is just profit-minded, and the behaviour of the trade which is responsible for this starvation in the country and our difficulties in the country. Do you think they will behave in a better manner when charged with the distribution schemes?

Yesterday, a man in the village or the town, at least a man who wanted to repair the well or to put up a new well or to repair a leaking house, had the opportunity of going to the Collector and asking for a bag of cement. To whom is he to go now? I think I may get even 200 bags to repair my house but I will also have to make an application to one of the industrialists to whom I will give a ring and say, "Please make 200 bags available to me." This is the scheme of things

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

which my hon. friend has brought here, and therefore, every right-thinking man who wants integrity to be maintained in this country will oppose it tooth and nail, and I do so.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमेंट के डिकंट्रोल का जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने आया है उसके बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्य भावनाओं में आकर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, जैसे अभी मेरे मित्र श्री माथुर ने बहुत जोर जोश से कहा कि यह जजिया कर है और उन्हीं भावनाओं में आकर कह दिया कि शासन जो कुछ कर रहा है वह गलत कर रहा है । मेरा यह कहना है कि हमारी पार्टी और हम इस कण्ट्रोल के पहले से विरुद्ध हैं, लेकिन एक दफे कण्ट्रोल करने के बाद फिर शासन डिकंट्रोल करने जा रहा है और शासन का इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का हेतु नहीं है । पता नहीं मन्त्री महोदय प्लैनिंग कमीशन में काम करने के बाद यहां आकर एक दम से डिकंट्रोल के पक्ष में कैसे हो गये । इस प्रकार से मन में सन्देह होता है कि उन्होंने पूंजीपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये यह कदम उठाया है । इस देश में समाचार पत्रों में ही नहीं, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के मन में भी यह बात आ चली है जो लोग आज चीजों को पैदा कर रहे हैं उनको पूरा प्राफिट नहीं मिलता है, और चूंकि प्राफिट नहीं मिलता है इसलिये इंडस्ट्रीज बहुती नहीं हैं । लेकिन यह सब बिल्कुल बोगस बात है, यह केवल मन की कल्पना है कि पूंजीपतियों को लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि टु मक दि रिच रिचर एण्ड पुअर पुअरर की जो आप की नीति है उसी के कारण आपने यह डिकंट्रोल किया है । नहीं तो डिकंट्रोल से कंट्रोल और कंट्रोल से डिकंट्रोल की नीति समझ में नहीं आती है like ladies' hair—bobbed hair, long hair then bobbled hair—like a pendulum which moves. एक दफे आप लांग हेअर रखते हैं फिर बाब्ड हेअर रखते हैं फिर लांग हेअर रखते हैं । लेडीज फैशन पेन्डुलम की तरह मूव करता है । उस तरह से कंट्रोल और डिकंट्रोल आप क्यों करते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में आप भावना में क्यों बहते हैं । दरअस्ल हमें देखना चाहिये कि इसमें शासन की नीति क्या है । जब हम यह सुनते हैं कि जो सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री है वह प्राफिट में नहीं चल रही है तो उनकी अप्रोच यह मालूम होती है कि पूंजीपतियों को प्राफिट नहीं होता है इसलिये वह पूंजी नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं । प्राफिट्स इस प्रकार हैं :

बूलन टैक्सटाइल्स	17.4 परसेन्ट
आयरन एण्ड स्टील	12.8 परसेन्ट
सीमेंट	0.4 परसेन्ट

उनका कहना है कि प्राफिट्स कम होने की वजह से यह फैक्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ रही हैं ।

अब आप कैपिटल फार्मेशन देखिये :

इंजीनियरिंग	77.91 परसेन्ट
केमिकल्स	24.13 परसेन्ट
पेपर	15.34 परसेन्ट
सीमेन्ट	9.09 परसेन्ट

तो यह मैं माथुर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह फिगर्स गलत हैं क्या ? कैपिटल फार्मेशन कम होता है और प्राफिट भी कम होता है और इसलिये इंडस्ट्री बढ़ नहीं रही है यह जो शासन का कहना है और यह जो फिगर्स उसने दिये हैं, वह गलत हैं क्या ? और अगर गलत हैं तो फिर आपको कहना चाहिए था कि यह फिगर्स गलत हैं और मेरी फिगर्स ये हैं अपनी फिगर्स देनी चाहिए थी । यदि शासन ने जो एथोराइज्ड फिगर्स दिये हैं वह गलत नहीं हैं, ठीक हैं तो फिर कुछ नयी पालिसी अख्तियार करनी चाहिए और उस पर शासन को विचार करना चाहिए ।

शासन की पालिसी गलत है या सही है इस पर अब मैं आता हूं । क्यों ज्यादा प्राफिट इसमें नहीं कर सकते उसका कारण एक्साइज ड्यूटी है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी बहुत ज्यादा है । अगर चार रुपये पर टन एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम

कर दें तो वन मिलियन टन ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हर साल हो सकता है। सीमेंट का जो बुलेटिन आता है उसके ईश्यू को मैं पढ़ कर आया हूं। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि चार रुपये पर टन एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कम कर दें तो एक मिलियन टन ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है और प्राफिट ज्यादा हो सकता है।

इसके बाद में इनका यह कहना है कि हम डीकंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह डीकंट्रोल आप केवल कन्ज्यूमर्स के वास्ते कर रहे हो या पूंजीपतियों के लिए कर रहे हो? अगर डिकंट्रोल करना है तो पूरे का पूरा करो। इसके परमिट और लाइसेंस पर कंट्रोल है, जो कोई इनके लिए परमिट या लाइसेंस लेने जाता है, वह चक्कर खा कर लौट आता है, जब कांग्रेस के किसी नेता और वह भी छुट-भैये कांग्रेस के नहीं, बल्कि बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर के पास पहुंच हो, तब कहीं जाकर फैक्ट्री का निर्माण करने के लिए परमिट मिलता है। उसके प्राइस के ऊपर कण्ट्रोल है, उसके पयूज के ऊपर कंट्रोल है, यानी कोयले पर कंट्रोल है, तेल पर कंट्रोल है पैकिंग पर कंट्रोल है, इतने कण्ट्रोल होने पर भी यह कहते हैं कि डीकंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। आप डीकंट्रोल केवल सीमेंट का कर रहे हो, अगर डीकंट्रोल करना है तो इन सब चीजों का भी डीकंट्रोल करो। एक पालिसी अख्तियार करो आइदर कण्ट्रोल की या डीकंट्रोल की।

फिर मैं आता हूं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर। आप कहते हैं कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जवाबदेही हमारी है और यह कहते हैं कि 25 मिलियन टन हम फोर्थविद पैदा करने वाले हैं। उसके अनुसार 115 करोड़ रुपये का उनको सीधे चेक दिया जा रहा है, आपके अनुसार ही यह मैं कह रहा हूं, जो पालियामेंट्री ग्रुप की मीटिंग में अपनी पार्टी में आपने कहा है। उसमें है :

'One of the points made during the discussion was that the industry would gain nearly Rs. 115 crores over a five year period if production were to rise to 25 million tonnes as proposed.'

ऐसा आपने कहा है। (**व्यवधान**) लेकिन उनको फायदा तो हो जायगा डीकंट्रोल की वजह से और केवल पूंजीपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाने के वास्ते यह किया है नहीं तो न्यूज पेपर में ऐसा निकला था 1964 में कि **दि सीमेंट डिसअपियर्ड फ्राम देहली मार्केट**, 1964 के नवम्बर के महीने में वह डिसअपियर हो गया था और अभी जो आपने यह कहा कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन प्राफिट नहीं कमाता है तो मैं आपको बताता हूं कि 73.51 रुपया उनको पर टन पड़ता है और 159.54 रुपया पर टन वह बेचते हैं, और उस पर यह कहते हैं कि फायदा नहीं होता है... (**व्यवधान**)... तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का फायदा वह उठाते हैं।

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री जी इधर ध्यान दें कि ऐग्रीकल्चर के लोगों को सीमेंट की ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है। कहते हैं सीमेंट नहीं है तो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग में जो सीमेंट मिलता है वह कहां से आता है, इसके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं। बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स बनती हैं उनको पचास पचास, साठ साठ बोरियां मिलती हैं, वह कहां से सीमेंट लाते हैं, इसका कोई जवाब नहीं। लेकिन एक काश्तकार को एक या दो बोरी लेना हो तो पहले उसे कारकुन को दो रुपये प्रति बोरी देना पड़ता है। वहां जाता है, धक्के खाता है, बाहर चपरासी धक्के देता है, तीन तीन रोज पड़ा रहना पड़ता है, उसके बाद सीमेंट की एक बोरी मिलती है। इस प्रकार से बहुत से कुएं केवल सीमेंट न मिलने से गिर पड़े हैं और मैंने यह फिगर्स मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को दी हैं। आपकी यह जो डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन की मशीनरी है यह बिल्कुल बेकार है। इसका किसी चीज के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर कोई कण्ट्रोल नहीं है। अगर शुगर पर कोई इसका कण्ट्रोल नहीं है, अनाज पर कोई कण्ट्रोल नहीं

[श्री बड़े]

है, आज सस्ते अनाज की दूकान से बाहर कितना अनाज महंगा बेचा जाता है, यह आप देख सकते हैं, घासलेट तेल पर आपका कोई कण्ट्रोल नहीं है और फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हमारे हाथ में है । तो आपकी जो यह मशीनरी है यह ठीक नहीं है एकदम यह मशीनरी फेल हो गई है, और गरीब लोग इससे मारे जायेंगे ।

तो मैं ऐसा कहता हूं कि अगर कण्ट्रोल रखते हैं तो कण्ट्रोल रखा जावे या अगर डीकंट्रोल करना है तो पूरा का पूरा डीकंट्रोल करिये और इसमें ऐसा होना चाहिए कि काश्तकारों को सस्ता सीमेंट मिलना चाहिए । यदि आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि केवल पूंजीपतियों को 115 करोड़ रुपया देने के लिए आपने उनको यह एक ब्लैंक चेक दिया है और दूसरा कुछ नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि कौन कौन से इंडस्ट्रिलिस्टस आपके पास पहुंचे हैं और जिन्होंने आपके ऊपर जोर डाला है, उनकी लिस्ट मैं दे सकता हूं । इंडस्ट्रिअलिस्टस ने आप से यह कहा था कि अगर सब चीजों पर से रस्टिकेशन हटा लिया जाय तो हम भी अपनी फेक्ट्रीज इसके लिए खोलेंगे । माथुर साहब ने जो कहा कि वह भी इंडस्ट्रिअलिस्टस हैं, पूंजीपति हैं जिन्होंने कि सीमेंट के कारखाने खोले हैं, मैं मांदर साहब से सहमत हूं । मुझे कहना है कि यदि आपको कंट्रोल हटाना है तो अवश्य हटाइए, हमारी पार्टी इसके फेवर में है । लेकिन साथ साथ में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक करना है और एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम करना चाहिए । और यह जो आपने भाव बढ़ाने का मार्जिन दिया है, इसमें 16 रुपये पर टन जो आपने प्राफिट भाव बढ़ा कर दिया है इसका कारण क्या है, यह क्यों बढ़ाया । इसके बारे में कोई रीजन आपने नहीं दिया । कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिए और ज्यादा महंगा कर दि । आपको तो एग्रीकल्चरिस्टस को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, उनको सीमेंट ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए, इसके लिये कोशिश नहीं की है । यह जो डीकंट्रोल है इसके बजाय मन्त्री महोदय यह करदें कि नये नये कारखाने जो इसके लिए खोलेंगे उनको सबसिडी दें, उसको कुछ फायदा दे दें या कुछ एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर दें तो इंडस्ट्रिअलिस्टस और ज्यादा आयेंगे । लेकिन जो आलरेडी हैं केवल उन्हीं को फायदा देने से क्या आपको मिलेगा और आखीरी निवेदन है कि यह डीकंट्रोल करने के बाद एफ्यूएल और तेल वगैरह पर तथा पैकिंग पर जो कण्ट्रोल है उसको भी हटायें तथा नये कारखाने खोलने के ऊपर जो रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगा रहे हैं वह भी हटायें और इसके साथ में आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की मशीनरी को अपनी ठीक करें । यह जो बाहर बिकेगा उसमें वह काश्तकार से प्राइस ज्यादा न लेवें, यही मेरी विनती है । इस तरह डीकंट्रोल करेंगे तो फिर कोई हर्जा नहीं है । लेकिन यह डीकंट्रोल थ्रू आउट होना चाहिए । केवल सीमेंट के लिए यह पालिसी हो, यह ठीक नहीं है । अगर केवल सीमेंट के लिए आप डीकंट्रोल करेंगे तो लोग जरूर ऐसा कहेंगे कि आपने चुनाव के चन्दे के लिए ऐसा किया है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, if the quantum of utilisation of cement is any indication of a country's social and economic progress, then it must be said, India stands at a miserably low level. I think Mr. Masani was justified in telling that our *per capita* consumption of cement is only 18 Kg. per annum as against 386 kg of Switzerland, 295 kg of Germany, 272 kg. of USA, 226 kg of Japan and 204 kg. of Britain and France. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we should have more production of cement.

Our third Plan target for production of cement was 13.2 million tons and the same for the fourth Plan is going to be fixed at 25 million tons. But we are already down by 2 million tons in the third Plan target. So, we are in a very difficult position and unless we step up our production, a

very serious situation is inevitable. In these circumstances, to tide over the difficulties, the government wanted that both the public and private sectors should join hands and come to the rescue. As a result, decontrol of prices and decontrol of distribution have been announced. The public have hailed this announcement. May be the politicians have a different view, but the public have hailed this decision. They have felt greatly relieved, particularly in remote places like Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA where we have known that the cost of cement used to be Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per bag. At least now we have heard that from the date of this de-control the price of cement is going to be fixed at Rs. 8.80 per bag everywhere in the whole country. The people in my part of the country are hailing this decision. If after de-control cement is made available to them at Rs. 8.80 per bag, the people would find it hard to believe. They do not mind paying a little more price if they get it. Cement is very scarce and if it is going to be made available to them at Rs. 8.80 a bag certainly they will hail this decision.

14 hrs.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): But the question is whether they will get it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: We have to believe it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Member, Shri Borooah, knows that the people will never get it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The people are asking, after this, when we are going to decontrol C. I. sheets. Next to food and clothing people want cement and C.I. sheets. Definitely, the people, not only in the eastern region but in the whole country, are hailing this announcement. If we are successful in this, I dare say no power on earth will be able to dislodge the present regime for many many years to come.

Whether we take up the line of control or decontrol, it is essential to remember that they are only a means to an end. We must be clear about our ultimate objective. What is our objective? Our objective is that cement should be produced, our people get cement, our people do not pay any blackmarket price for cement and there is no harassment in their getting the cement that they require. They want only cement. We have to root out blackmarketing in cement. We should not allow any profiteering in cement. We have to see that our developmental, defence and consumer requirements are met in full. Politics should not be mixed up here. Whether it is control or decontrol, whatever method is more effective we must chose it, we should be bold enough to accept it.

We have so far controlled both production as well as price. But it seems we have failed and we have not been able to do much there. Production did not reach the target, cement shares have fallen, investment in cement industry proved less attractive and the industry came to be burdened with higher cost of production and less return. The result was, fall in production to the extent of two million tons. Our distribution machinery equally broke down. Consumers could not get cement in time. They had to pay blackmarket price and they had to bribe the officials to get cement.

Therefore, when control failed, we had to take to some alternative method which could serve the purpose. The industry assured the Government that if cement was decontrolled they could produce more. The Government considered their suggestion and after a good deal of consideration they have come to this decision and they have announced decontrol of cement only as an experimental measure for a period of 12 months.

It has been said that decontrol in cement is a reversal of the policy of expansion of public sector undertakings in consumer industries. No

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

policy could be permanent. Policy must change according to conditions of the dynamic society. It is not correct to say that because the Government said something some time ago, it must stick to it till doomsday. Public sector expansion, no doubt, is kept in view, but the decision to enter into new fields always depends on the extent to which conditions are favourable.

In fact, the present decontrol is not decontrol in the real sense of the term. 50 per cent of production is earmarked for Government and public sector undertakings and the balance is left for the consumers. The price at which cement should be sold to Government and to consumers has been fixed. The industry has assured that it will not exceed the price ceiling. It has accepted the condition that the surplus arising from the price increase would be ploughed back into the industry. Similarly, they have undertaken to make their own distribution arrangements and charge more or less uniform rate throughout the whole country. Therefore, this is a peculiar decontrol with so many built-in controls. The only difference is that instead of the STC the industry will be the distributor. Distribution is going to be taken up by the industry itself. But a more important advantage is that if the STC fails we have to burden the tax-payer whereas if the industry mismanages they run the risk of reverting to a much more stringent system of control. Therefore it is a conditional decontrol subject to many strings. Government hold the strings on production, on price, on profits and on dividends. Hence it is not a departure from the logic of mixed economy and the dynamics of controls and prices.

It has been suggested that interest-free loans could have been given to the industry; their shares could have been purchased; their demand for price increase could have been met even without decontrolling. No doubt, there is force in this argument. But, of late, we have accepted the principle of flexibility in our policy of controls. We have already decontrolled certain commodities probably with good results. Decontrol may be less costly than giving interest-free loans. Now under decontrol they would pay the normal interest rate on institutional finance. Therefore, interest-free loans cannot be a better alternative to decontrol.

With these incentives I am sure the industry will concentrate on expansion and produce enough of cement which it is unable to do at present.

Sir, the country is in an emergency It is aggressed by its two unfriendly neighbours. Added to our misfortune is the fact that we are facing a food crisis, we are apprehending a famine condition. The only way by which we can extricate ourselves from these troubles is by increasing production. Production is the only slogan now. In such a state of affairs we cannot indulge in quarrels over the question of public and private sectors. Both sectors are as dear to us as the other. Our policy of mixed economy upholds this. The people, in general, are not mindful of sectors Whether the articles are produced in the public sector or in the private sector it does not matter to them. It is only we, the politicians, who are giving this quarrel a long life just to meet our own political ends. If it is found that the private sector, after the emergency, has exploited the people, there is enough power with us to deal with it.

With these words, Sir, I offer my congratulations to the Minister and his Ministry for taking this bold step and I wholeheartedly support this policy of decontrol.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I comment on the merits of the proposed decontrol I should like, first of all, to say that we find in this statement of the

Minister very little to persuade us. It is another thing that there might be other considerations which might lead us to lend a very cautious support to the move, but the statement remains an exercise in reticence, in tight-lipped taciturnity. It seems that it is not without deliberation that the hon. Minister made this statement which is perhaps the last word in brevity, though not in appreciation or in what it seeks to convey. I am afraid, if the Minister had hoped that this brief statement would convince the Parliament to agree to such a radical measure he was very much mistaken. I think that part of the misunderstanding, the apprehensions that arise in our minds are due to the fact that here is a statement which is utterly unsatisfactory. In this respect, I should also like to make a comment on one aspect of the matter which is very distressing, and that is that Parliament is being progressively reduced to a merely advisory capacity. It appears that the Government and the industry were able to settle the terms of this whole important matter without even so much as the courtesy of consultation at any stage. It seems that bureaucracy, which has always been very powerful in our country, as indeed in other countries, has become far more powerful in the years after independence. This I mention particularly because it affects the importanance of Parliament. When measures like this come up without any consultation whatever in any form, it appears that Parliament is no longer the pivot of political goverance of this country. The brevity of this statement and the fact that it lacks in its capacity to communicate may also be responsible perhaps for the various forays that many of my colleagues have taken into motivation as to what actually prompted the hon. Minister, a one-time critic of the private enterprise, to launch on this experiment which in itself may be a welcome experiment. It seems that it could be said that those who reflects on this motivation are somewhat struck either by what they think is the gullibility of the hon. Minister or what they think as perhaps the transformation which the hon. Minister has undergone. But I think that to reflect or to impute motives or to cast aspersions on the motives which prompted that move would really not rest at casting aspersions on the hon. Minister of Industries. The statement, you would recall, came from the Prime Minister himself to this House and it seems that he considered it sufficiently important to bring it to the House himself as the first communication. Therefore, I think those hon. Members who have cast aspersions, particularly from the Congress Benches would have perhaps to review as to what they are doing. I have a feeling, a lurking suspicion, that they did not perhaps know what they were saying.

It seems that the real reason for decontrol is the fact that the Cement Corporation of India has itself developed cold feet. The real reason, it seems to me, is that the Cement Corporation of India is not able to, and will not be able to, fulfil the kind of target that this country's requirement would cause and necessitate. It seems that it is in this context that the decontrol measure has been considered by the Government. I hope that the Minister would be candid enough to come to this House and say that but for the increase in prices, but for somewhat more lenient outlook in these matters he would have to consign the Cement Corporation completely to the limbo of inactivity or very unprofitable activity.

The hon. Minister has only today laid a statement on the Table of the House, the Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited and review of the Government. The review, as usual, does not contain anything meaningful, but a brief glance at the Report would show that the Cement Corporation of India, with whatever fanfare it might have been launched, is not capable of, and will not be capable of, delivering the goods.

Shri T. N. Singh: How many months does that Report cover?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is the Report we have available so far. This Report of the few months that it covers does not give a blueprint of the very ambitious plan that the Government seems to have had in mind at one time about cement production in the country.

I would not like to say that a doctrinnaire approach is good and those who have their antipathy towards this measure of decontrol on account of doctrinnaire reasons are, I think, sadly enmeshed in cliches and slogans which have dominated economic thinking in our country. It is a good thing. But it is also an irony of fate that slogans and cliches have come to boomerang. It seems that the Government have now come to realise that mere slogans and cliches will not produce cement, that something more effective would have to be done in respect of production of cement.

It it is viewed in this context, one would not be led to question so much the motivations of this move but one would still not be able to say that his apprehensions are allayed. It is in respect of these apprehensions particularly that I wish to make some comments because the popular mistake....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I know from the hon. Member whether the process of decontrol will lead to an increase in production? I want this to go on record.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It can conceivably lead to an increase . . . (*Interruption*). Give me the government of this country and I will show that it will. It is not in my hands or in the hands of the private sector. It depends very much on the political direction that you are able to give to the affairs of the country. It is not merely an ivory tower thinking or textbookish thing. I have also read economics.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Have conviction and say, "Yes, it will lead to increased production".

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It may and it may not. If it is not properly executed.....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Say, "It will or it will not".

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I think, sometimes persons are fortified in their convictions which are passionately held but not really justified. I am glad that the ex-Minister at least has this ivory tower to take refuge in and, therefore, he can always say with passionate conviction that this will not and this will.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Nobody knows who is in the ivory tower.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Things are always not as categorical as this in real life, I am afraid.

Sir, the apprehensions that I sought to voice are the apprehensions in respect of adequate and proper distribution of cement. The prices are being revised within a system of controls, as a matter of fact; but, this price revision must lead to increased production and better availability of cement over a period of time. I want the Minister to tell us for sure whether he has convinced himself that the voluntary scheme that has been devised by those who are in the field of cement manufacture is convincing enough, is satisfactory enough, is foolproof enough to obviate the evils and the pitfalls that characterise the system of controls and to which a reference has been made in his own statement.

The statement of the Minister is a clear confession, a candid confession of the fact that in the system of controls there was widespread corruption. Perhaps he could not say that it was rampant, but I could say and most hon. Members in this House and most people in this country would say that corruption was rampant. The

assurance we want is that corruption will not be equally rampant and widespread in the system of decontrol. It is well known that the existing bureaucratic institutions for distribution of cement so far led to corruption, bribery illegal gratification, political pressures and political patronage. The point is whether it is not merely shifting the centre of power, the centre of corruption, the source of patronage from one point to another. It is on this point that I particularly want the hon. Minister to give an assurance.

The second thing—and I would have concluded—is in respect of the total figure that would be available to the industry and the precise figure that would be available to the industry after paying taxes, bonus and all that. If the Minister is able to satisfy us that this entire amount will be ploughed back into the industry for better manufacture of cement, there would be some ground for considering this a satisfactory move.

One more sentence and I would have finished. I would like to know in particular whether the Minister has come to an understanding that no dividend should be paid over a period of time because if there is a large increase in dividends to be paid, then, of course, this would be a self-defeating device. That would mean that money would not really be ploughed back into the manufacture of cement. That would mean that this would really redound only to the benefit of a few favoured persons in this country. But if all this money is going to go into the increase of additional capacity for manufacture of cement, I think, there would be reason for the House to be satisfied that this move may well read to an crease in the production of cement in this country, an increase which would almost be of the same magnitude that was covered by almost 50 years of cement production in this country. It is on this that the hon. Minister must give precise and correct information as well as a categorical assurance of his own satisfaction that this would be so.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as far as Shri Masani and Dr. Singhvi are concerned, we know their views. They have put their case and advocated it very successfully.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have no case.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Masani is the representative of rajas and maharajas and of industrialists and capitalists and he has done well; but I am very sorry that some of our Congress Members, specially Shri Sharma, have made such arguments which are not convincing and which go against our policy of socialism.

Decontrol of cement is another unfortunate example as to how the capitalists are still very powerful and can have their own way defying our policies and our accepted stands. Unfortunately, our Government, in spite of its idealistic policies and socialistic nature, yields to their pressures and techniques. It is most unfortunate.

I agree entirely with the arguments placed by the hon. Member, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and I would like to emphasise that in spite of scarcity and shortage of cement, cement has been decontrolled. The result is obvious. Capitalists are minting money and cement which used to be available with difficulty has now become a forbidden factor for the common man. It is beyond the reach of their purchasing power.

Prices of cement are soaring. It has become very obvious now that it has also disturbed the house building activity to a very great extent. I want to know from the hon. Minister how these policy decisions are taken. I would also like to know what is their value in the eyes of the people, what would be the value if such steps are taken. On the one hand, we proclaim that we are going towards nationalisation and we claim that we want to strengthen the public sector, on the other hand, such steps are taken

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

which only benefit the private sector in filling their pockets.

Shri Shinkre: To the detriment of the poor consumers.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: On the one hand, whenever we have placed these arguments regrading food control and rationing, we have always been told by Government spokesmen that because there is scarcity, because there is shortage of food, that is why we are bringing in controls as a sort of necessary evil. But, on the other hand, it is found that it is not only in the case of cement that Government has yielded to the pressure of the capitalists. The same thing happened in the case of vanaspathi oil. When vanaspathi oil was de-controlled, on the floor of this very House many Congress Members expressed doubts and misgivings whether this de-control may not bring about a rise in prices and result in very great shortage and scarcity of all edible oils. But all our requests fell into deaf ears. And what was the result? Within six months the price of vansapathi oil increased by two rupees per tin. I am not an expert and I have not got a capitalist to supply me figures but I know that crores of rupees have gone into the pockets of the vanaspathi oil producers. Not only that, thousands of gallons of groundnut oil, which is the base for vanaspathi oil, was purchased by them and oil almost vanished from the market altogether.

Yet, the same thing has been done in the case of cement in spite of the fact that there is scarcity and shortage of cement, a fact which has been proclaimed and announced all the time, a fact about which so many questions were asked on the floor of this very House. In spite of all that, cement has also been decontrolled without even giving us a chance to have our say or express our views and doubts in the matter.

I would like to mention one thing here. Since we have accepted the pattern of mixed economy, I am all for giving freedom and support to the private sector to expand itself. But, at the same time, I would like to submit that this freedom should not be to the extent of devouring the public; the freedom should not be to the extent of weakening the public sector altogether.

People sometimes say that when an officer makes a mistake or the Head of the Department makes a mistake, he is given a national award, and when the Minister makes a mistake he is given a Cabinet rank. I never believed it, but I have now come to this conclusion that there is some truth in that criticism. Whenever I think of Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, and the enormous losses incurred by that undertaking year after year, about Rs. 6 crores or 7 crores per year, and its pathetic condition then I come to this conclusion that there is some truth in it. So, I would request the hon. Minister to pull up his Ministry and re-organise and re-orient its working and to handle the whole of the public sector undertakings which are under him in such a way that our trust in public sector and our trust in his Ministry and in him may be re-strengthened.

People talk of exploitation. Unfortunately, there is no class which is more exploited in this country than the class of consumers. Whenever any mention is made about any exploitation, Government spokesmen always stamp their feet and try to defend themselves, but when exploitation by the private sector in an organised manner goes on Government give their support to it, Government give their protection to it. I would request the hon. Minister to set up an enquiry committee to find out the evils, fallings and failures pointed out not only by me but by other hon. Members. They should be enquired into thoroughly. I would also like to

know what has happened to the Report of the Monopoly Commission. Why is it being delayed.

Lastly, I would say that even now it is not too late for the hon. Minister to go into the entire question again and take such steps as are in consonance with our accepted policy of Socialism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): When will this discussion continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be taken up on some other day.

14.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

(ii) REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF PAKISTAN ARMY IN BARMER SECTOR OF RAJASTHAN

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "राजस्थान के बाड़मेर क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानी सेना का भारी तोपों और टैंकों के साथ जमाव"

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the time of the cease-fire, India had occupied 150 sq. miles of area of Pakistan beyond the border of Rajasthan, around Gadra. Pakistan had occupied Munabao in Indian territory. Immediately with the announcement of the cease-fire, however, Pakistan made desperate efforts to make intrusions into Rajasthan so as to be able to lay claim to occupation of Indian territory in this area, to offset the loss of face caused by Indian occupation of large areas in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. As hon. Members are aware, the border between Rajasthan and West Pakistan is uninhabited desert area with dispersed, small hamlets here and there. The intrusions by Pakistan, after the cease-fire, resulted in occupation of a number of isolated posts and hamlets and this was made possible because, unlike the Punjab etc., Rajasthan is sparsely populated. Though Pakistan thus reached a number of isolated points, our troops have all along been patrolling right up to the border, i.e. apart from the actual points physically occupied by Pakistan the rest of the area has always been under our control.

As has been made clear by our Prime Minister, the cease-fire agreement cannot stand in the way of our troops regaining territory treacherously occupied after the cease-fire came into effect. A number of Pakistani intrusions have been cleared by us. Pakistan which made the intrusions in order to save some loss of face about the results of the Indo-Pakistan hostilities, has lately stepped up its efforts to encroach into certain areas here and there.

A sizeable Pakistani build-up, consisting of infantry, tanks and artillery has come to notice on the Pakistani side, opposite the Barmer sector. Pakistan has also moved up troops against a few of our positions. During the last 48 hours there have been some patrol clashes in the Tanot region.

It is difficult to guess the motives of Pakistan in starting these activities. Probably, as Gen. Murambio is arriving shortly in this country, it is trying to encroach into our areas. It is probably trying to obstruct our patrols to go forward right up to the border, so as to substantiate its claims to occupation of a compact area and thus be in a better bargaining position for withdrawal negotiations. Probably, maybe, it also is building up a case

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

pending the meeting between the Pakistan President and our Prime Minister.

What is clear to us, however, is that Pakistan cannot be allowed to get away with the gains which it tries to make in violation of the cease-fire and we will have to deal with the Pakistani intrusions and attacks in the manner appropriate to the operational situation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : युद्धबन्दी के बाद पाकिस्तान ने भारत की जितनी भूमि कब्जे में ले ली है और कुछ चौकियों पर भी उसने कब्जा किया है, समाचारपत्रों को देखने के बाद मालूम होता है कि उसके अन्दर हमने कई चौकियों को उनसे छीन लिया है और कुछ जमीन भी छीनी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के इरादों को जानने के बाद सरकार कौनसा कठोर कदम उठाना चाहती है जिन से उसके इरादे असफल हो सकें ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as I see from the information that I have, they were nearly in occupation of 22 to 23 places immediately after the cease-fire, when they tried to come in. They have been driven out from nearly 9 to 10 places in the last few weeks; and the present situation is as I have said in my statement. The policy of dealing with them also is indicated in my statement.

श्री बड़े : प्रभी मन्त्री महोदय ने हाउस में कहा कि 20 या 22 चौकियों पर उनका कब्जा है और वह लोग टैंक्स वगैरह लाये हैं और अपना आक्रमण शुरू कर दिया है । यह सारी बातें क्या सरकार ने यू० एन० आब्जर्वर्स के नोटिस में ला दी हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, of course, all this information is with the UN Observers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe, Sir, that behind the stepping up of the aggressive moves by Pakistan, simultaneously with the aggressive moves by China on the northern frontier, there is an insidious design to sabotage or queer the pitch for the Tashkent meet later this year—I mean later this month, and has the Soviet Government been kept in close touch with what is happening with regard to Pakistan and India? Has the American Government agreed not to replace the arms that Pakistan lost in this war and not to supply fresh arms during this period?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the assessment that we have of what they are doing is concerned, I have indicated it in my statement itself; I have given some indication.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The latest.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: And naturally, Sir, we are keeping the friendly countries informed about the situation as it develops.

About the latter part of the question, I do not think that the U.S.A. will give any aid immediately of that type. That is my impression, and my impression seems to be correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any statement from them?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Ever since the cease-fire was announced, the developments on the Rajasthan border with Pakistan have been shrouded in a deepening mystery which is beginning to cause concern and alarm. But we have refrained from asking questions because we thought that our armed forces will be able to take steps. I am glad that the Defence Minister today has taken into consideration the several possible motives behind Pakistan's move.

May I nonetheless ask him: (a) in the first place, whether in view of the superior armour once again marshalled by the enemy, the Indian forces

are equally well equipped—of course Patton tanks we cannot have, unless we are agreeable to use some of them which we have captured in the Punjab!—; and (b) may I know how the Government....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question.

Shri Nath Pai: May I request you, Sir, there will not be much occasion as the House is about to disperse. And I assure you, we deliberately refrained from asking questions for two long months, and therefore you should extend a little latitude and indulgence today.

May I know if he is aware perhaps that Pakistan and her friends, open and secret, are propping up the claim that as much as 2,000 to 2,500 sq. miles of Indian territory is in the occupation of the enemy? You said that they took twenty-two or twenty-three posts. How far is this claim correct, and what is the area that is under the occupation of the enemy today; and how quickly, leaving aside the UN Observers who seems to be sitting like a Buddha statue, your armed forces are going to discharge their duty to throw them out—which is not of the UN but of the Defence Minister and which we have so far done very well? Regarding this I would like something very concrete to be told before we disperse.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the claim of Pakistan is concerned, it is fantastic, we cannot accept it. As I said in my statement, except for Munabao where they were before the cease-fire—we have accepted that particular position, up to that particular point—otherwise we are not going to accept the occupation of any inch of territory. Of course, they are there and we are trying to make them vacate those areas. But, as I have said, since yesterday some areas in the Tanot region are under attack; and, maybe, possibly the fighting is on, I do not know, at present. These things will continue, it seems.

As regards preparations on that side, I think we are also prepared. But, naturally, we will have to take the whole situation and the entire border in question. It is not merely a question of one sector or another sector. If we have the intention of breaking the cease-fire it is a different matter; but, naturally, we don't want to give anybody a reason to feel that we are breaking the cease-fire. We want to stand by the agreement.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री ने कहा कि जब युद्धबन्दी की घोषणा हुई तब पाकिस्तान ने आगे बढ़ कर कुछ चौकियों पर कब्जा किया। अब एक सफाई तो मैं इस बात की चाहता हूं कि युद्धबन्दी की घोषणा और युद्धबन्दी का जारी होना, दोनों में फर्क है, भले ही वह कुछ घंटों का ही हो सकता है। तो क्या उस समय हमारी लापरवाही के कारण हमारी चौकियां खाली थीं और उस अवधि में पाकिस्तान आगे बढ़ा, और क्यों उन चौकियों के ग्राम पंचायत के सात सरपंच स्वेच्छा से पाकिस्तान चले गये या जबरदस्ती उठाये गये हैं ? जो 13 चौकियां पाकिस्तान के हाथ में हैं उन पर कब्जा करने के लिये, क्योंकि 10 पर तो कब्जा कर लिया है बाकी 12, 13 रह जाती हैं जो, उनके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: So far as the action to be taken about the 13 places is concerned, I just cannot indicate what we want to do, how and when we can do that. We shall have to leave it to the persons in charge of operations.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, मेरे कहने का मतलब था कि बाद में सेना हटाने का करार होगा क्या, उसके पहले उनको इन चौकियों से निकाल दिया जायगा या नहीं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given the intention of the policy, i.e., we have not accepted their claim. We are going to pursue our policy in that particular matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब आना चाहिए । अध्यक्ष महोदय, युद्धबन्दी का एलान और युद्धबन्दी का जारी होना . . . (**व्यवधान**) यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इसकी मेरे पास जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री ने पुलिस को सीमा से वापस बुला लिया था और लापरवाही की वजह से यह चौकियां पाकिस्तान के हाथ चली गईं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : श्रमी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पाकिस्तान ने काफी सैनिक इकट्ठा कर रखे हैं और भारतीय क्षेत्र से भी उसका मुकाबिला करने के लिए हम सतर्क हैं । लेकिन जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है भारत के सैनिक कमाण्डर ने बाड़मेर क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण किया और रेगिस्तान होने के नाते जो सैनिक वहां सीमा पर हैं उन्हें पीने के पानी का अभाव महसूस हो रहा है, दूसरी बात जो सामान वहां पर जा रहा है वह जीप के द्वारा जा रहा है क्योंकि रेगिस्तान के अन्दर काफी बालू है और जिसकी वजह से सामान भी समुचित मात्रा में नहीं पहुंच रहा है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जबकि पाकिस्तानियों ने काफी सेना को इकट्ठा कर रखा है तो सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I just cannot go into the different steps that we are taking in this matter. Naturally there are difficulties about water supply and communications because the area is a desert area; it has its own difficulties and we shall have to face them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Without commenting on the gross carelessness that was shown when the war with Pakistan was fought, I would like to say that, on the very day this trouble started, five big units of the Territorial Army were disembodied and were exactly asked to go away on the 26th August. Without commenting on it, I should say that I am pained to say this because Pakistan could then invade Jodhpur; the only unit that we had to meet this menace, namely, the anti-aircraft unit, the 126th unit of the Territorial Army, was disembodied on that day and we were deprived of their services. Yet, I would like to know the exact position, for, our Minister has just now admitted in the last but one sentence that it is true that the troops of Pakistan are concentrated on our border and he has drawn certain inferences that those troop concentrations are for particular purposes. I would like to tell him that his inferences are mere day dreams and he must realise that Pakistan is going to mount a very big invasion over us. Will the Government, therefore, reconsider the position that is facing it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. member has given many suggestions and has also made many criticisms. I reject all his criticisms and I shall consider all his suggestions.

Shri Daji: The Minister has given us some idea of the new moves. But is it correct to say from what appears in the report that the move is not like cease-fire violations here and there or small intrusions, but is almost a massive armed attack on the Rajasthan Desert and if so, are the Government aware of the situation and will adequately meet it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is certainly a ceasefire violation, a ceasefire violation with strength—I would put it that way. We are aware of the manner in which they are doing it; we are in a position to face it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Indrajit Gupta.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Will the hon. Minister give a picture of the counter-move made by us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South-West): In reply to an earlier question just now, the hon. Minister has said that it is possible that, in view of the impending arrival of the General who has been appointed by the United Nations, Pakistan may be trying to encroach further in order to establish some sort of a *de facto* occupation of as much territory as possible before he arrives. If that is so—there must be good grounds for such apprehensions because the Minister himself has said it—may I know whether we, on our side, are depending more on refuting Pakistan's claims of actual occupation or we are depending more on submitting complaints to the U.N. Observers and trusting that they will support our view or we are depending more on our ability to push them back by force of arms.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are depending on the latter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संघर्ष में राजस्थान की जनता को दो विशेष शिकायतें हैं । एक तो यह कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जितनी काश्मीर और पंजाब क्षेत्र में तैयारियां थीं उतनी अच्छी तैयारी राजस्थान क्षेत्र में नहीं रही है और दूसरे वहां जाकर यह पता लगा कि बाड़मेर क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में वहां के नागरिकों की ओर से और शायद सैनिक अधिकारियों की ओर से भी आप को सुझाव दिया गया कि पाकिस्तान से लगता हुआ करीब-करीब 16 मील का हिस्सा हमारा रिक्त करा लिया जाय और उसको सेना के अधिकार में दिया जाय, संरक्षण मंत्री से इन दोनों बातों के संबंध में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया जानते हुए क्या मैं यह भी जान सकता हूं कि अभी जो आप ने यह कहा कि इतनी चौकियों से उनको हटा लिया है और इतनी अभी उनके अधिकार में हैं तो कुल ऐक्चुअल एरिया कितना है, वह कितने वर्गमील में अभी भी बैठे हुए हैं जो युद्ध विराम के बाद भी जारी है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is exactly the point I am making. The hon. member should try to grasp that point. They are sitting at 13 places now and their efforts are to try to link up the areas which we are refusing; that is why our patrols are going to the international border. Therefore, my claim is—it is a statement of fact—that they are only in the places where they were; they are not under occupation of any other area.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : राजस्थान की जो उपेक्षा रही है, वह अब नहीं रहेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly; I should have replied to that part of the question. The hon. member has justification to criticise me on that point.

Naturally looking to the Pakistan's activities in the operations as they developed in the Punjab and Kashmir, we have to take more precautionary measures in the other areas. But, under the circumstances, we cannot take care of every inch of the land, even if we want to do that. Certain things did happen and we have learnt our lessons from them.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : यह आप को ध्यान है कि इधर हमारे क्षेत्र की ओर रेत के बड़े-बड़े टीले हैं जिन में बड़ी कठिनाई से जाया जा सकता है, बड़े-बड़े साधन वहां हथियार वगैरह लेकर नहीं जा सकते और पाकिस्तान की ओर की जो सीमा है, उस पार के भाग में वह साधन उनको सुलभ हैं, तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप ने अपनी पूरी शक्ति इस बात के लिए केन्द्रित की है कि यदि वह आक्रमण करें तो आप उनको पूरी शक्ति से निचोड़ डालेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are some of the suggestions.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE BY INDIA OF BRITISH PLAN TO END CARGO PROBLEM BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Shri Daji: I call the attention of the Minister of Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported acceptance by India of British plan to end cargo problem between India and Pakistan."

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I must first of all say that there was no British plan and so, the question of acceptance does not arise. With these words, I lay the statement, on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5292/65].

14.49 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st December, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is before the House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मेरा अमेंडमेंट यह है जो मैं आप के द्वारा सदन से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयक में सम्मिलित करने के लिए मैंने अपनी ओर से दो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किये थे, एक संविधान से धारा 370 को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में जिसमें काश्मीर की अनिश्चित स्थिति समाप्त हो जाये जिसको समिति ने स्वीकार कर लिया लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मैं उस दिन पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की एक सब-कमेटी के साथ बाहर गया हुआ था, इसलिए उस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अपना पक्ष उपस्थित नहीं कर सका । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को इस सदन में चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर दिया जाये जैसी कि इस सदन की परम्परा रही है कि कभी भी कोई विधेयक हो उसको चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर दिया जाता है ।

दूसरा विधेयक मेरा यह है कि भारत के संविधान में अपने देश के नाम के सम्बन्ध में लिखा हुआ है "इंडिया दैट इज भारत" मैं ने इस प्रकार का विधेयक दिया है कि "इंडिया दैट इज" ये शब्द हटा कर केवल "भारत" रहने देना चाहिए । जब हम सब शब्दों का भारतीयकरण कर रहे हैं तो हम को अपने नाम का भी भारतीयकरण करना चाहिए । हम ने अपने देश का नाम उस समय "इंडिया" इसलिए रखा था कि हम को बाहर के देश उस नाम से जानते थे । लेकिन अब तो हम को स्वतंत्र हुए 18 साल हो गये, इसलिए हम को अपने विशुद्ध नाम पर आ जाना चाहिए, और संविधान में इस का संशोधन कर लेना चाहिए । मेरा अनुमान है कि अगर यह विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर दिया जायेगा तो हो सकता है कि इस पर और भी काफी व्यावहारिक सुझाव आवें जिससे सरकार को इस दिशा में अनुकूल निर्णय लेने में सुगमता हो । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब भी आगामी अधिवेशन में विधेयक पेश करने का अवसर आवे तो मुझे यह दूसरा विधेयक पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये जिससे इस पर चर्चा हो सके । मेरा विश्वास है कि सदन मेरी इस भावना का आदर करेगा और मुझे उस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने का अवसर देगा ।

Shri Hem Raj: So far as the hon. Member's Bill is concerned, it was considered by the committee in the light of the principles laid down in the first report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, where it has been stated:

"The Constitution should be considered as a sacred document—a

document which should not be lightly interfered with and it should be amended only when it is found absolutely necessary to do so. Such amendments may generally be brought forward when it is found that the interpretation of the various articles and provisions of the Constitution has not been in accordance with the intention behind such provisions and cases of lacunae or glaring inconsistencies have come to light. Such amendments should however normally be brought by Government after considering the matter in all its aspects and consulting experts, and taking such other advice as they may deem fit."

Keeping this principle in mind, this Bill was considered by the committee, and it was found that this matter had been considered thoroughly by the Constituent Assembly and no new circumstance had arisen to justify the introduction of the Bill. Therefore, it was decided by the committee that this Bill should not be allowed to be introduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions has refused permission to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Constitution. In the Constitution the wording is 'India, that is, Bharat'. The hon. Member wants the words 'India, that is' to be omitted and only the word 'Bharat' to be retained. Permission has been refused for the introduction of that Bill by the committee. Now, the hon. Member wants the committee to reconsider this question again, and with that end in view he has moved this amendment. I shall now put it to vote.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"subject to the modification that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (Amendment of Article 1, etc.) by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bill.".

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9

AYES

15.59 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M. S.	Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Bade, Shri	Kinder Lal, Shri	Sidhanti, Shri Jegdev Singh
Bheel, Shri P. H.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Singh, Shri Y. D.
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.	Ram Singh, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram	Reddy, Shri R. Surinder	Virbhadra Singh, Shri

NOES

Anjaiappa, Shri	Deo Bheni, Shri P. C.	Maniyangadan, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri	Dixit, Shri G. N.	Marandi, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Maruthiah, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.	Gounder, Shri Muthu	Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Barua, Shri R.	Guha, Shri A. G.	Mehta, Shri J. R.
Basu, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Borooah, Shri P. G.	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Mukane, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Koujalgi, Shri H. V.	Munnuswami, Shri David
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.	Lalit Sen, Shri	Murti, Shri M. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Lasker, Shri N. R.	Naik, Shri D. J.
Chavda, Shrimati Jorabben	Malaichamy, Shri	Niranjan Lal, Shri
Dabe, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Das, Shri B. K.	Malhish, Shri U. S.	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.

Pratap Singh, Shri	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Raghunath Singh, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Sonavane, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri	Sharma, Shri A. P.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Ramabadran, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Shinkre, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Rane, Shri	Shree Narayan Das, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha	Siddanagjeppa, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Rattan Lal, Shri	Siddiah, Shri	Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes: 15; Noes: 73

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st December, 1965.".

The motion was adopted.

14.50½ hrs.

INDIAN ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL* (COMPULSORY INSURANCE) BILL

By Shri M. L. Dwivedi

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : मैं सशस्त्र सेनाओं की सेवाओं के लोगों के अनिवार्य बीमा के लिए एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory insurance of the Armed Forces Personnel".

The motion was adopted.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूं ।

14.59½ hrs.

RE. HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is a Bill standing in the name of Shri D. C. Sharma. The hon. Member is absent.

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15 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of sections 24 and 55)—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up Shri Parashar's Bill. On the last occasion, division had been called for on the consideration motion but that could not be held.

Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Only the voting has to take place now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration".

The motion was negatived.

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-12-65.

15·01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

(Amendment of First Schedule) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I rise to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I rise to a point of order. This Bill cannot be introduced here....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has already been introduced. We are in the next stage.

Shri G. N. Dixit: If it cannot be introduced, it cannot be considered at all.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It has been introduced already. We are in the consideration stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him first make his observations on the motion and let me place it before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Bill seeks to rename the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as 'Swaraj and Shaheed Islands' as was desired by, and as was done by, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in December 1943 when he liberated these territories from British domination, British imperialism. The statement of objects and reasons makes it clear.

This proposal to rename the islands as Swaraj and Shaheed Islands was raised in the House some years ago during question time. But lately, most recently, when the Union Territories (Direct Elections to the House of the People) Bill was being piloted by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, I am glad to say that on that occasion, that is, the 9th and 10th December, reference was made to this. On the 10th, the Minister replied to the debate. Earlier, my colleagues and myself had made the specific proposal that these islands should be renamed. There were various suggestions. I suggested that these islands be renamed 'Swaraj and Shaheed Islands', as Netaji had named them in December 1943 at a special ceremony after liberation. My hon. friends, Prof. D. C. Sharma, Shri Ram Sahai Pandey and, I think, Shri Hem Raj, supported the move, though they made their own suggestions, different suggestions to the effect that they be renamed as 'Netaji Islands', 'Subhash Chandra Islands'—names to that effect.

The Minister, replying to the debate, also supported, indirectly, the proposal—though not in so many words. He said—'Another question was raised by Mr. Kamath. The question was about the renaming of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as 'Netaji Islands' or by some other name.' He went on to say: 'Various names were suggested, whether it should be Netaji Islands or whether it should be Shaheed Dweep and Swaraj Dweep....

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah (Jhalawar): What is that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shaheed Dweep and Swaraj Dweep like Jamboo Dweep....

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah: Bharata Khand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Jamboo Dweep, Bharata Khand. This is Shaheed and Swaraj Dweep.

Shri Hathi concluded by saying that this could be considered at the appropriate time and this was not relevant to the purposes of the Bill. I am not quoting his exact words, but words to that effect—I do not want to take the time of the House unduly with matters which may not be very important for the consideration of the Bill. Shri Hathi did not object; he only said that this might be considered at an opportune time, at the appropriate time. He was not averse to the proposal.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Of Netaji, the intrepid warrior-philosopher—Statesman who, amid the raging conflagration of the second World War, brought into being the Provisional Azad Hind Government, the *Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind* in Singapore under its aegis, wrought the miracle of the Azad Hind Fauj, much has been said and more has been written, to the ever-increasing delight, wonder and admiration of an incredulous and sceptical world. Netaji, the romance of whose army is redolent of the herosim which Shivaji, Washington, Garibaldi, Kemal Ataturk and Trotsky infused into their ill-clad, ill-equipped, ill-fed followers, has attained to a place, a unique place among the heroes of the liberation war of humanity and has carved for himself a niche in the Pantheon of History. The manner in which thousands of Indians, men, women and children, in distant South East Asia, in Singapore, in Bangkok, in Burma, flocked to his banner, heedless of consequence, is a story, an epic story which does not lose interest in the telling.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Thousands of prisoners of war—they came under his banner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

A little over 20 years ago, in August 1945, I learnt with great sorrow, dismay and a sense of shock that the plane carrying Netaji from Bangkok to an unknown destination had crashed at Taihoku in Taiwan. Since then there has been some mystery about the death, and, if he is alive, about the whereabouts, of Netaji. I do not want to go into that controversial matter because that is not germane to the purpose of the Bill. I would only like to invite the attention of the House and the attention of Government, of my colleagues, friends on both sides of the House, to the fact that it is important that, this Parliament and the nation, should honour him in this small measure. It is not a big thing we are going to do, because he deserves, he is entitled to, much higher honours at the hands of his countrymen; his memory deserves much higher honours at the hands of the country, at the hands of this nation, at the hands of the Asian people. But this is a very small thing that I am proposing, and I will beg for the consent of the House to agree with me in this matter. Because I find there is, unfortunately, in some interested quarters—I do not wish to name any—an attempt to play down the role, the historic role of Netaji in the liberation war of India, our motherland, and also the role that he played in the unification of democratic Asia.

Now, I will not tire the House with citing instances. I will cite only two or three instances of this charge that I venture to make. There is a famous book called *The Discovery of India*. I believe many of us have read it or at least glanced through it. Unfortunately, in that book, when the first edition came out, there were some uncomplimentary references to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I met the author soon after the publication of that edition.

An hon. Member: Who was that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is well known. I met him in 1946. I requested him to consider this matter as to why when four pages were devoted, may be rightly devoted, to the National Planning Committee, no mention was made of the fact that Netaji was the founder of the National Planning Committee, and also why when five pages were devoted, rightly devoted, to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's contribution to Indian nationalism and India's struggle, why Netaji was dismissed with half a page of uncomplimentary reference when he was President of the Indian National Congress. The distinguished author, whose loss we mourn, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the late Prime Minister, told me at that time, in 1946, that he was sorry, that it did not strike him, and

that he would consider that in the second edition. I have not had the pleasure of looking at the second edition of that book, but I do hope that those who have read the second edition will correctly tell me whether those references have been enlarged or altered in a suitable manner.

The other day—I will come to the second instance now—I had the pleasure of witnessing or attending the *Son et Lumiere, Prakash Dhawani*, Sound and Light show, at the Red Fort, last week. I had seen it last year also, so I was in a position to compare the two. The press report was that it had been very well altered, changed, and was much better than it was last year. I was disappointed. The Meena Bazar occupies much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned with the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not listen to me perhaps. You were having a *tete-a-tete* with the Minister. I said Netaji's role is being played down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How are we concerned with the Meena Bazar?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you seen the *Son et Lumiere*?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good. Then you will appreciate my statement.

In last year's show Netaji's, one of his memorial songs, of INA, the Azad Hind Fouj,

कदम कदम बढ़ाये जा ।
खुशी के गीत गाए जा ।
यह जिन्दगी है कौम की ।
तू कौम पर लुटाए जा ।

was recorded, but this year it is deleted.

We are glad that we can hear Mahatma Gandhi's voice in the new feature, I am glad, we are happy, that it has been included, but Netaji's voice is nowhere in the *Son et Lumiere* Show.

The other undesirable, improper, changes are the reference to the Maratha uprisings, Maratha revolt, against the decadent Moghul Empire. We heard last year *Har Har Mahadev*, this year it is *Bajrang Bali ki jai*. I do not know whether it is a war cry. I met the Prime Minister the other day, and I told him that those features, these alternations, have been undesirable, improper, and he must look into the matter. He has made a note of what I have said. I hope it will be looked into.

The point I was making was .... Busy with the Secretary now? Then you lose the thread.

Shri Nath Pai. Again you will ask: what is the connection of *Bajrang Bali ki jai*?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The last, the third instance, is the latest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minute. . . . Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The third instance which casts a rather unfortunate, unhappy, light on what I have been saying, if the press reports are true, I would bring it to your notice and to the notice of the Minister. I am thankful to the Minister and her Deputy that they have responded to my request to be present in the House, because I had sent a note, a letter, to her through the Speaker that I was going to raise certain matters in the course of my speech which are exclusively within her competence to reply, because I was rather perturbed, as you too might have been if you read the press reports about a month and a half ago, I cannot place it exactly, but it was during the recess, the inter-session period.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

I could not raise this point in the House because the question had tabled last week was not reached for oral answer, it was low down in the list, otherwise it could have been agitated at that time. So, I take the opportunity of raising the matter now.

My question at that time, last week, was whether on Netaji's next birthday, next *jayanti*, 23rd January, 1966, there would be a special programme on the All India Radio, and if so the details of the special programme, whether All India Radio would broadcast a special programme, if so the details. I had said, the seventieth birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I do not say the Minister, but the Minister's Secretary tried to make a big thing out of that. Apparently, he does not know what the distinction between 'birthday' and 'birthday anniversary' is. If I am wrong, she may correct me. He said: Next January is not seventieth birthday anniversary, it falls in 1967. I had said birthday, but apparently the Minister's Secretary does not know the distinction between 'birthday' and 'birthday anniversary'. The birthday is seventieth if he completes sixty-nine. However, that is a minor point. He tripped somewhat, he does not know the distinction. The answer was placed on the Table as it was.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like you to come to the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry you are rather absent-minded, I think.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it relevant to the Bill?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore I suggested that there should be a special broadcast on the special occasion.

Now, the Ministry, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, has passed certain orders, according to press reports, that only on the *jayanti* occasions of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, rightly so, on the *jayanti* occasions of these two leaders, there would be special broadcasts every year, and the press reports said that in regard to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and I do not know, Dr. Rajendra Prasad perhaps, but in the case of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose there would be special broadcasts not every year, because they are sort of second class, second category, leaders, or provincial, I do not remember what the nomenclature was, they would be having every second year, or every third year. Let the Calcutta station do what it likes, they are doing every year.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): On a big scale.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is not going to have a broadcast, according to the Minister's answer, next January, 1966. If this is true,—if the press report is true, I hope it is not true,—I am speaking subject to correction, and that is why I requested the Minister to be present so that she can confirm or deny whether these two leaders only Mahatmaji and Panditji—I am happy they will have special broadcasts on their *jayanti* occasions—will have these broadcasts. The House will agree, the nation will agree, as regards Netaji, that if he is not a greater leader than Pandit Nehru, at least he is equal to Pandit Nehru, and perhaps they will agree that, he is next only to Mahatma Gandhi.

Be that as it may,—we are entitled to our own opinions, the Minister may have her own opinion about him, but the nation, I am sure, has placed him in a category as high as Pandit Nehru, and when the Government, when certain interested people, certain vested interests, so to say, may I use the word, are bent upon, keen on,

playing down his role, denigrating his role—that is a stronger word,—I think at least Parliament should do justice to his memory and to the great contribution that he has made to humanity's war of liberation, and my little Bill goes only a small way, it does not go a very long way, but it does go a small way, in that direction. The purpose of this measure is to undo, if I may use the word, the injustice that has been done to that great leader and to that great warrior statesman. I will read out the report of occasion on which this ceremony took place, from Mr. S. A. Aiyar's book who was publicity minister in Netaji's Cabinet. After his return to India he was employed by the then Bombay government, now Maharashtra government, as publicity director or in some such post. Shri Pattabhi Roman nods his head and that means that I am in the right. The title of that book is, *Unto him a Witness*: it is a fine book and I recommend it for your perusal....

An hon. Member: To the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: .... through the Chair; everything has to be routed through the Chair. I will read just four or five lines from this book:

> "Returning to Singapore towards the end of December after a visit to China and the Phillippines *en route*, Netaji left for the Andamands where he set foot on the first free Indian territory on 31st December, 1943. Meanwhile the Cabinet of the provisional government of Azad Hind had decided to rename the Andaman and Nicobars as Shaheed and Swaraj Islands respectively."

May I say something more, because I heard more about this incident? A British officer of the old C.P. and Berar ICS cadre, Mr. C. F. Waterfall, was commissioner at Port Blair at that time and he was taken a prisoner by the Azad Hind Fauj and taken to Tokyo as a prisoner of war. I learnt that he had to work in a hotel, in what capacity I do not know. So, this is the history of the renaming of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. As the name stands today it is malodorous; the memory is not pleasant. So many patriots suffered there, right from Vir Savarkar up to the Bengal patriots. Some of them died and became martyrs. Netaji conceived this idea intuitively to rename them as Swaraj and Shaheed. So many who fought for Swaraj were sent to the Andamans; as you know, Sir—not that you had been there or you had been sent there—it was called Kalapani.

One last word and I have done. Personally I would be happy if the islands are renamed as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose wanted them, as Swaraj and Shaheed. But my hon. friend Shri Hem Raj has given notice of an amendment that they should be renamed as Netaji Islands or Netaji Subhas Chandra islands. I have no objection to either, if the House and the Government are agreeable to it. Netaji could not himself name them as Netaji Islands; it would have been very awkward for him.

Lastly, before I close, may I say that I know that there is difficulty about this Bill being passed. It is a Constitution Amendment Bill and it requires a constitutional majority and the Government will not naturally oblige me by sending a three-line whip to their party Members to be present here when the Bill is considered . . . (*Interruptions*). They will not put national interests before party interests. I would only appeal to the Minister—Shri Hathi is a fairly reasonable and amiable man—to accept the idea underlying this Bill, the principle of the Bill that the islands should be renamed as Swaraj and Shaheed or Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Islands as Shri Hem Raj wants it—he is an hon. friend from the Congress Party; he is not in the Opposition, but and I have no objection to accept his amendment.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

So, government may accept the principle of the Bill that it should be renamed suitably by either of these names or if the government has got a better name—I cannot conceive anything better than this—by that name. If he accepts the principle, the idea underlying this Bill, I would then appeal to him to introduce an official Bill at an opportune time, appropriate time, sooner or later, sooner rather than later, better in the very next session. I, therefore, move, and commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Now, what is the point of order?

Shri G. N. Dixit: With my profound respect for Netaji and appreciation of the sincerity of purpose of my friend Mr. Kamath, my submission is that Mr. Kamath's Bill is unconstitutional. I would refer to articles 2, 3 and 4. Parliament may alter the name of any State.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It is not a State.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I will tell you how it is a State. The Bill wants the first schedule of the Constitution to be amended. The First schedule gives the names of the States. The heading of this schedule is 'The States'; then there are sub-headings name and territories. So, you are changing the name of the State. Now article 3 reads:

> "Parliament may by law—
>
> (a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
>
> (b) increase the area of any State;
>
> (c) diminish the area of any State;
>
> (d) alter the boundaries of any State;
>
> (e) alter the name of any State
>
> Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State...."

Then, article 4(2):

> "No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

Therefore, unless this Bill comes with recommendation of the President, it cannot be considered. At the moment there is no recommendation from the President in support of Mr. Kamath's amendment and therefore this Bill is not in order and no discussiosn should take place. About the other questions, some of us may agree with Mr. Kamath but according to our Constitution, no discussion could be permitted now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read article (1) also. India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. Then it says that the States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule and that the territory of India shall comprise the territories of the States and the Union territories specified in the First Schedule. Even the First schedule has got two parts, the first part refers to States and the second part to Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: This is a constitutional amendment Bill to amend Schedule I which is headed 'States'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Part I is in regard to the States and Part II is in regard to the Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The amendment is under Part I, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands come under Part II.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It comes under Part II.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The First Schedule is applicable to articles 1 and 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It consists of two parts.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Part II is in relation to the Union territories. The Bill is under the First Schedule, but then the entire First Schedule is governed by that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The First Schedule consists of two parts: Parts I and II.

Shri G. N. Dixit: That is correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Part I is about the States and Part II is about the Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: But "States" cover the Union territories. Union territories are also States.

Several hon. Members: No, no. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: He says Union territories are also States; it is a profoundly ignorant statement.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Then, in article 368—

Shri Nath Pai: It is not exactly frivolous but not substantiated and therefore, on those grounds, it may be dismissed. (*Interruption*).

Shri G. N. Dixit: I cannot leave it like that. That is a matter to be considered thoroughly because, if this is an amendment to the Constitution, then it is no use considering it. Article 3 of the Constitution says:

> "Parliament may by law form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States...." and so on.

Then comes article 4, which says:

> "Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary."

Now, so far as article 4 is concerned, it relates to the Union territories also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is neither contained in article (2) nor article (3).

Shri G. N. Dixit: It is not contained in (2) or (3), but it is contained in article 1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sub-clause (3) clearly makes a difference between States and Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Then, I come to article 368 itself under which the hon. Member has moved this. That will be a matter of discussion but not as a point of order.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not necessary. Now, I do not agree with the hon. Member Shri

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Dixit that there is any point of order. Both the Schedules and article 4 clearly make a difference between the States and the Union territories, and the Bill in question is in regard to Union territories. Further, this House has never considered or taken a decision on constitutional matters. It is for the House to consider all those points and if the House wants it, it may throw out the Bill. So, there is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But Shri Dixit made a gallant effort.

Shri Nath Pai: He has made a good beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are left with half an hour more. One hour was allotted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be discussed up to five minutes to five, to enable Shri Bhattacharyya to move his motion.

An hon. Member: It may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; we extend it by one hour more. Five minutes each.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I want only one minute to move my motion.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully support the amending Bill tabled by my colleague Shri Kamath. The name Andamans is given by the pirates who visited the Indian Ocean in those days; they could not pronounce the name properly and so they called it the Andaman islands. The name is so jarring to the ear that it has to be removed.

In this connection, I wish to draw your attention to page 355 of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, which says:

> "The name has always been in historical times some form of Andaman, which more than probably represented Handuman or the Malaya form of Hanuman, and treating the island as the abode of Hindu mythological monkey people."

So "Hanuman" became Handuman and from Anduman it became the Andamans! After India became independent, we did not like to keep the relics of the past, especially those names given by the British, and indeed we made some changes in respect of some of our cities and towns. For instance, Vizagapatam became Visakhapatnam; Cawnpore became Kanpur; from Bezwada, we have changed it to Vijayawada, and so on. Similarly, it is time that we changed the name Andamans. The name Andamans is reminiscent of the miseries of the people. The Penal Settlement was started there after the great mutiny of 1857. We all know how all the great revolutionaries used to be kept in that cellular jail there. All the grim stories about them are written there in the cold walls of the jail. A visit to that cellular jail will easily impress anybody. I do not like to repeat that, but it would be most appropriate to name these islands as Shaheed and Swaraj Islands, as was envisaged by Netaji Subhash Bose.

Netaji Subhas Bose is the symbol of India's patriotism; he is the symbol of India's nationalism and dynamism. He was born in my State, and all his activities have been associated with Cuttack in the earlier stage of his life, but Orissa is too small a territory to claim Subhas Chandra Bose as its own. So, I do not agree, in that sense, with the amendment being brought by my hon. friend Shri Hem Raj, the hon. Member from Kangra that these islands alone should be named after Subhas Chandra Bose. Subhas Chandra Bose is something much bigger than the Andaman and Nicobar islands; it would not be appropriate to name only those two

islands after his name. We may indeed call the entire Indian subcontinent as Subhas land or the Himalayas as the Subhas Mountains. But, in any case, it would be most appropriate and it would be fitting with our present temperament and the attitude of the country that we should change this name, Andaman and Nicobar, rightly, to Swaraj and Shaheed islands.

श्री निरंजन लाल (नामनिर्देशित—अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह) हर एक नाम के पीछे उसकी अपनी एक हिस्ट्री होती है । नाम के बदलने से हिस्ट्री को बदलना पड़ता है या उसकी हिस्ट्री को दबाना पड़ता है । आप अंडमान निकोबार आईलैंड के नक्शे को देखेंगे तो उसमें जितने नाम हैं ज्यादातर वह अंडमानीज नाम है, जो ट्राइबल लोगों के नाम हैं । कुछ थोड़े से अंग्रेजी नाम जरूर हैं । एक दफा तीन जरवाज पकड़े गये । जब वह पकड़कर बोट में ले जाये जा रहे थे तो वह मैप के अन्दर लिखे सब नाम बताते जा रहे थे, हालांकि वह हमारी जबान नहीं समझते थे । इसलिए एंडमन एंड निकोबार एक किस्म के ट्राइबल नाम हैं । बजाय इसके कि इस एरिया की हिस्ट्री मालूम करके जिसमें एंडमनीज, जरवाज, निकोबारीज और आंगीज रहते हैं, हम यह पता लगायें कि इन नामों के पीछे क्या इतिहास है, अगर हम इन के नामों को बदल देंगे तो हम उनकी हिस्ट्री को भुला देंगे ।

एक दफा का जिक्र है कि हमारे चीफ कमिश्नर श्री शंकर नाथ मोएत्रा थे । वह किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एस. डी. ओ. लगे हुए थे । उनके नजदीक एक गांव में पानी की बड़ी कमी होती थी, लेकिन एक बड़ा तालाब था जो कि सूखा पड़ा था । वहां वालों ने उनसे कहा कि यह तालाब सूखा पड़ा है अगर इसको साफ कर दिया जाये तो शायद हम लोगों को जो पानी की तकलीफ वह दूर हो जायेगी । उस तालाब को साफ करने के बाद उसमें बहुत सा पानी निकला और उससे लोगों को काफी आराम हो गया । एक दिन लोग उनके पास पहुंचे और कहा कि इसका नाम हम शंकर तालाब रखना चाहते हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बहुत छोटा आदमी हूं । यह तालाब किसी बड़े महाराजा का बनवाया हुआ होगा, उसको हम लोग भूल गये हैं । जिसने इस तालाब को बनवाया है उसके नाम से अगर इस तालाब को याद किया जाये तो बेहतर होगा ।

इसी तरह से सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नाम पर इन द्वीपों का नाम रखना उचित नहीं होगा । वह बहुत बड़े थे । यह तो एक छोटी चीज होगी । उन्होंने उन द्वीपों को ही क्या हमारे देश को आजाद करवाया था । मैं तो कहूंगा कि सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के कारण हमारी आजादी चालीस साल पहले आ गयी । हां यह ठीक है कि अगर सुभाष चन्द्र बोस एंडमन्स में न गये होते तो एक भी हिन्दुस्तानी जीता न बचता, सब को जापानी मार देते । यह तो जरूर हुआ उनके वहां जाने से हिन्दुस्तानी बच गये ।

सुभाष चन्द्र बोस इतने बड़े लीडर थे कि उनके बारे में मैंने अपने कानों से करनल लोगानादन को यह कहते सुना कि जब भी वह कोई स्कीम बनाते थे तो अपने को अपने कमरे में तीन चार दिन के लिए बन्द कर लेते थे और फिर अपने साथियों को वह स्कीम एक महीने में समझाते थे । वह अपनी स्कीम इस तरह तैयार करते थे जैसे कि कोई डिक्टेटर करता है । तो इतने बड़े आदमी के नाम पर एंडमन निकोबार का नाम रखना एक छोटी चीज मालूम होती है । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करना उचित न होगा । अगर कोई

[श्री निरंजन लाल]

बड़ा नाम उनके लिए दिया जाता तो उचित होता। जैसा कि श्री कामत ने प्रस्ताव किया है एंडमन निकोबार द्वीप को शहीद द्वीप नाम देना उचित नहीं होगा। ट्राइबल्स के नाम पर इसका नाम रखा गया है और इसकी अपनी हिस्ट्री है। हम को उस हिस्ट्री को मालूम करना चाहिए।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I associate myself entirely with Mr. Kamath's move to secure a change in the names of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the names respectively "Shaheed" and "Swaraj" Islands. I am a little astonished that the member for Andamans was put up quite deliberately, I am sure, to offer a fresh argument, which we have never heard so far. Some of us have been in this House long enough to hear men like Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant discussing this very subject, but never giving a hint that the Andaman and Nicobars are named after some tribal terminology and therefore nothing should be done to disturb it. This is a new kind of argument suddenly bolstered up by people in power without whose imprimatur, I am sure the member for Andamans, whom we have hardly seen in this House, would not have made this contribution. I do not understand why the party in power gives repeated evidence of its sense of peculiar discomfort whenever Subhas Chandra Bose's name comes up. I really cannot understand it.

I belong to a party which at one point of time had many grouses and very serious and fundamental differences with Subhas Chandra Bose. But when certain historical re-evaluations became necessary, when the fact of Subhas Chandra Bose fighting against the kind of involvement in which the Fascist powers wanted to entangle him came to light, we did not hesitate to say that we have changed our view in regard to what we have said about Subhas Chandra Bose at a particular point of time.

It is a pity that in this House, we have to argue in regard to the greatness of a man like Subhas Chandra Bose. It is even a greater pity that Mr. Kamath was constrained to refer to something which government departments are trying to do, which appear to be categorising leaders into first-raters, second-raters and third-raters and thus creating a hierarchy, which is not only mischievous, but extremely unenlightened. There is no question about the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose. It is a matter of history. There is no question that he was a man who formed the *Azad Hind Fauj*, who gave the country the slogan of *Jai Hind*, who gave the country the motto *Delhi Chalo*—these are redolent with history in a manner which most people perhaps who are in power do not have any imagination to understand. Here was a man who did not belong to any particular region, who was really and truly in the front rank of India's leadership and, apart from Mahatma Gandhi, there is no other person who can claim to be an absolutely unique kind of leader. Therefore, it is very appropriate that we do something to rename these islands, because Subhas Chandra Bose had done it himself.

These were the first two Indian areas which detached themselves from the British rule. This is a fact of history which, please, I beseech the Government not to refuse to consider. Subhas Chandra Bose had given some names. I do not like the idea of Netaji Islands being the designation given to these islands. Andamans have a history behind them. That is why we call it Shaheed Islands. Nicobar is one of those islands where the British tried to put up their bases. Even today the Anglo-American conspiracy to have bases in the Indian Ocean area is continuing to our detriment. The Nicobar Island was a particular sector where the British bases were in operation. So, if you can call it Swaraj Dweep today, it

would be something very much worthwhile.

I feel, therefore, the Congress Party should give up its feeling of spiritual discomfort whenever the name of Subhas Chandra Bose comes up. They are the beneficiaries to a much greater extent than any other party in the country of what Subhas Chandra Bose did perform for this country. We may have our evaluations about Subhas Chandra Bose in different periods of his life. It was an eventful and very controversial life. On many occasions many of us have had very serious divergences with him. But that is neither here nor there. He belongs to that category of Indian leaders who surely deserve to be perpetuated in the memory of our people. He is enshrined in the affections of our people and it is only official indifference which stands in the way.

In this House we have occasionally asked questions as to why the portraits of some national leaders are not seen in government offices and why among those the portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose is one. Not to my knowledge have I ever seen a government office where there is any portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose. In the Parliament House, some of us here have been trying for many years that in the Central Hall there should have been a portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose. And, we were told some years ago by the highest authority in the country that certain frames were being reserved for people who would die later on, and that kind of thing, a basis which is absolutely un-historical. Subhas Chandra Bose was not chosen to be among those whose portraits were to be put up in the Central Hall. Now perhaps a portrait may be put up in some nook and corner of this Parliament building; I do not quite know what is going to happen.

I do not understand this kind of peculiar discomfort which Congress leaders have always shown in regard to Subhas Chandra Bose. They should shake off this inhibition. Mr. Hathi said earlier that they have no objection. Mr. Kamath does not expect this Bill to be passed here and now, because it is not physically possible. But let the government accept it on principle.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): When I have said that, why should he say that I have put up the member from Andamans to give that argument?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We wish, therefore, that the Government do reciprocate now with a statement that on principle, the idea is not unacceptable to them and that in the near future, they are going to bring forward a Bill or whatever it is which would bring about the result. We do not care about the means; it is the end which really matters.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, since the hon. member referred to my ministry and brought in the question of featuring Netaji's birthday on All India Radio, I just want to say a few words. Firstly, we have not categorised leaders. A decision was taken that only Mahatma Gandhi's birthday would be celebrated every year.

The birth days of other leaders is to be celebrated every five years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was the basis for that decision?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am sorry, I do not know the basis for that. This happened, I suppose, in the beginning, immediately after our independence, and this has continued. Nehru's birth day happens to be celebrated as Children's Day and it was celebrated as that.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

With regard to Netaji's birth day, the reply we had given to Shri Kamath was that we had thought that his 70th birthday was next year and we were planning for it. We have no objection—by 'next year' I mean 1967—to observing it in 1966 except that now the time is a little short and most radio programmes are planned a long time before. If hon. Members feel that it should be done in 1966 we have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be done. There are nearly eight weeks.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : इस साल छोटा सा प्रोग्राम दे कर इस की शुरुआत तो कर दी जाये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want a big programme, just a token one will do.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We can certainly consider that, but the point is whether the 70th birthday is being observed in 1966 or 1967. If you observe the 70th birth day in 1966, obviously you cannot observe it in 1967 again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is about celebrating his birthday, his *jayanti* every year.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We can consider that point. But at that point of time it was the question of his 70th birth day.

I would like to say, Sir, that I do not think there is anybody in the Government who feels uncomfortable about Netaji's name. We are exceedingly proud of him. Many of us had the privilege and honour of knowing him personally and of working with him also. I do not think that we in any way want to denigrate his memory. In fact, we know that the "Jai Hind" slogan has been popularised as an all India slogan, and I hope it will continue. If, there is any other way in which we can honour his name we shall certainly take steps in that direction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. Is the House to understand that the hon. Minister has assured the House that the Government is not averse to—as a matter of fact it is keenly desirous of—having a special broadcast on Netaji Jayanti day every year, and not merely every five years as was decided by somebody earlier? What is the position?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As this matter has only been just brought up—when I was asked to be present here I had no idea as to why my presence was required—I can assure the hon. Member that we will certainly consider that. Let us observe this one first and then we will consider the other one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In 1963 or 1964 we had it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Kamath for his Bill. He has given this assembly of the people's representatives in India an oportunity to pay its respect to one of the greatest sons of India and one of the greatest revolutionaries that the world has seen. It is this revolutionary urge in him that kept him moving from place to place and made him go out of India in search of Indian independence, move through the seas and mountains in those difficult days where his life would be at risk at any moment.

Sir, in the last war ther were two events worthy of notice by history. One was Hitler's rescuing Mussolini from the hill-top prison where the Allies had locked him up. His plane swooped down into the prison, picked up Mussolini and went out. The other is Netaji's escape through the obstructions set up by the myriad-eyed myrmidons of British bureaucracy of those days. How he managed

to plan it and how he could do it is a wonder to all of us. I know only this much that as soon as Netaji escaped the Government of India put Sarat Bose in detention and when Sarat Bose was put in detention the leaders of Calcutta Bar, both the Bar Library and Bar Association, approached the Home Member, Sir Reginald Maxwell and asked him why Sarat Bose was put in prison. The Home Member replied: "Do you ask us to believe that without Sarat Bose's help Subhash could have escaped. It could never have been done. In fact, we had sent messages to all the different and distant parts of India where Sarat Bose could be imprisoned and where none-speaking Bengali would be anywhere within hundreds of miles. Message was sent to North West Frontier and also to Coorg. The reply came from Coorg first and therefore Sarat Bose was taken to Coorg" "At the same time" he added, "this man"—meaning Netaji—"made bold to change train at Delhi and we were only 24 hours too late." This "24 hours too late" for the Government of India allowed him time to get out of their clutches and just bring into existence an army out of nothing. What were with him, what were his acquisitions, what was his help and assistance in the conditions in which he found himself? But he brought into existence an army out of nothing. If I may say, Sir, in private talks one of the American military men once said: "India committed one mistake. There should have been a revolution in India when Subhash knocked at your eastern gates." At times I feel, Sir, if that had taken place many of the events of later history over which we are grieved now would not have happened. That is the type of leader whom we are referring to in the Lok Sabha today over the Bill which Shri Kamath has brought.

In fact, even now we feel we ought to be all grateful to him because he has shown the way in which this nation could be rebuilt, this nation could be guided. What are the problems that effect us today. The problem of language is one. How could he make different language speaking people into one Azad Hind Fauj just in the twinkle of a moment. I had put this question to different members of the Azad Hind Army themselves. I asked them how they could forget their differences in language, in food habits, in the religions they professed and so on. They said: "We can't tell you. In his presence we felt we were all one. In fact, we forgot all these differences and grew into one complete integrated army." That is the way the nation has to be built. That is the way we have to proceed in reforming our own people and our own State. In fact, he showed the way and for that we ought to pay to him our grateful respect. As Professor Mukherjee has stated, even the Jai Hind slogan we have taken from him. He has given us this slogan. Therefore, in all propriety we should do something to respect his wishes with reference to the two islands which are the subject-matter of Shri Kamath's Bill.

16 hrs.

So far as Andaman is concerned, if it could reveal its history it would show what an amount of sacrifice, what an amount of complete self-immolation of persons, not by themselves only but in different generations of the same family—whole families have completely effaced themselves—it had witnessed in the matter of the effort to bring out Indian independence. I suport Shri Kamath's effort and I hope he will have his wish responded to in the appeal that he made to the Ministry.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, कामत साहब यह जो बिल लाये हैं, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम सुनते ही एक महान् व्यक्ति की, एक पराक्रमी व्यक्ति की, एक महान् त्यागी की और एक महान् देशभक्त की तस्वीर आंखों के सामने आ जाती है, उनकी मूर्ति आंखों के सामने आ जाती है, उनका चित्र आंखों के सामने आ जाता है । महाराष्ट्र के

[श्री बड़े]

छत्रपति शिवाजी औरंगजेब की जेल से, आगरा जेल से निकल कर भाग गये थे और उसके बाद इस प्रकार का यह दूसरा उदाहरण है । सुभाष बाबू भी अंग्रेजों की आंखों में धूल झोंक कर भारत से भाग गये थे और भारत से बाहर जा कर उन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्र कराने की महत्वाकांक्षा को नहीं त्यागा, भारत को स्वतंत्र कराने का संकल्प अपने सामने रखा और जी जान से इसके लिए कोशिश की । इस प्रकार के एक महान व्यक्ति वह थे । महाराष्ट्र में एक कहावत है :

नव्या मनूचा नव्या हमाचा शूर शिपाई आहे

इस प्रकार के नये मुनि वह थे । देश को आजाद कराने की कल्पना सामने रख कर वह भारत से गये थे । बाहर देश से जा कर उन्होंने यह नारा दिया कि तुम मुझे खून दो और मैं तुम्हें स्वतंत्रता देता हूं । दिल्ली चलो का नारा उन्होंने दिया । उन्होंने नारे ही नहीं दिये, बल्कि उसके लिए पूरा पूरा काम भी किया ।

उन्होंने अंदमान पर पांव रखा था । समुद्र के किनारे अगर किसी मूर्ति की स्थापना की जाती है, तो उसका एक खास महत्व होता है । दक्षिण में स्वामी विवेकानन्द की मूर्ति कन्याकुमारी में बन रही है, उनका एक स्मारक तैयार हो रहा है । इसी प्रकार से अंदमान में नेता जी का स्मारक बनना चाहिये । उधर समुद्र की तरफ उनकी दिखाते हुए एक मूर्ति की स्थापना की जाये तो उसका एक खास महत्व होगा । उधर से दुश्मन नहीं आ सकता है ।

नेताजी एक महान त्यागी थे, तत्वज्ञानी थे । उनकी जब चर्चा होती है तो एक महान देशभक्त, एक महान त्यागी का स्मरण हो आता है । मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए कामत जी को बधाई देता हूं । अंदमान नाम सामने आते ही काला पानी जो उसका नाम था और वहां जो कुछ होता था, जैसी जैसी यातनायें लोगों को भुगतनी पड़ती थीं, उसका दृश्य आंखों के सामने आ जाता है । वीर सावरकर ने अपनी पुस्तक "माझी जन्मठेप" यानी मेरा जन्म कारावास, में जो लिखा है, उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें । हमारे कांग्रेसी भाइयों की आंखें खुल जानी चाहियें । उन्होंने लिखा है कि पंद्रह पाउंड रोज उनको कोल्हू में जोत कर तेल निकाला जाता था । फिर भी हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई कहते हैं कि सुभाष बोस का नाम नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन वीर सावरकर से पंद्रह पाउंड तेल उनको कोल्हू में जोत कर निकाला जाता था । उन लोगों ने महान त्याग किये हैं । उनके नाम प्रातःस्मरणीय हैं । जहां पर वे लोग गये हैं, वह भूमि भी पवित्र हो गई है । अंदमान की जो भूमि है, उस भूमि की जो मिट्टी है उसको अगर कोई अपने माथे पर या अपनी देह पर लगाये तो उसकी देह पवित्र हो जायेगी ।

आप कहते हैं कि अंदमान में ट्राइबल्ज रहते हैं, इसलिए उसका नाम नहीं बदलना चाहिये । हमारे यहां सातपुड़ा में भील रहते हैं, और जिसका भीलवाड़ा नाम है उसके पहले वहां बंजारे रहते थे, तो क्या उसका नाम बंजारों के नाम पर बंजारवाड़ा रखा जाये । अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि अंदमान का नाम हनुमान के नाम से बिगड़ कर पड़ गया है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उन द्वीपों का नाम स्वराज्य और शहीद अगर रख दिया जाये तो यह अत्युत्तम होगा ।

मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय क्यों इस पर आब्जेक्शन लेते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि सुभाष बोस को ले कर इनके मन में एक तरह का कल्मष है, एक प्रेजुडिस है । उसका कारण यह है कि उनको अहंकार है । जब तक यह अहंकार रहेगा इतिहास को ठीक

तरह से नहीं लिखा जा सकेगा। इस अहंकार के कपड़े उतार कर आप को खूंटी पर लटकाने होंगे। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, इतिहास अच्छा और ठीक नहीं लिखा जा सकेगा। यह अहंकार जब तक आप के हाथ में राज्य की बागडोर है, रहेगा लेकिन जब राज्य की बागडोर आप के हाथ से निकल जायेगी तब यह अहंकार भी मिट जायेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि सभी कांग्रेसी सदस्यों में यह भावना है। लेकिन बहुत से कांग्रेसी सदस्यों के मन में अहंकार है। वे समझते हैं कि उन्होंने गोलियां खाई हैं, वे जेलों में गये हैं। लेकिन गोलियां पेपरमिंट की खाई हैं या बन्दूक की पता नहीं। लेकिन यह बात गलत है कि इन्होंने ही गोलियां खाई हैं या जेल गये हैं। दूसरों ने भी खाई हैं और वे भी जेलों में गये हैं।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो स्वराज्य और शहीद नाम सुझाये गये हैं, इनको मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार कर लें।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) : मैं कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के तर्क और उनके विचार सुन कर आश्चर्य चकित हो गई हूं। कोई ऐसा कृतघ्न और कोई ऐसा देश भक्त नहीं है जिसका हृदय परम श्रद्धेय नेता श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की पुण्य स्मृति में नतमस्तक न हो जाता हो। आज आदरणीय कामत जी ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वयं कह चुके हैं कि उनको कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं तो यह समझ नहीं पाई हूं कि आखिर यह सरकार की और कांग्रेस की खुले दिल से कटु आलोचना क्यों हो रही है। यदि वह कहते कि हम नहीं चाहते हैं, हम आपके विचारों का विरोध करते हैं, या हम इन नामों को परिवर्तित करना नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं समझ सकती थी कि जिन भाइयों ने कांग्रेस सरकार और गृह मंत्री जी का विरोध किया है या उनकी कटु आलोचना की है, उस में कुछ तथ्य है। लेकिन ऐसे निर्विवाद विषय को एक विवादास्पद विषय बनाना, एक ऐसी बात को जिस में पूरा सदन एक प्रकार से एक मत है, उसकी चर्चा को बिला वजह आपस का जो राजनीतिक विरोध भाव है उसको ऊपर उठा कर लाभ उठाना सर्वथा अनुचित है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहती हूं। अंदमान के माननीय सदस्य श्री निरंजन लाल जी ने जो तर्क दिये हैं इस सम्बन्ध में, वे बिल्कुल निराधार तर्क हैं और उन पर बिल्कुल भी विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। जहां तक कि आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है या कुछ ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों का सम्बन्ध है हम लोगों को यह मालूम ही है और इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि उन चीजों को जो कि आदिवासी भाइयों के जीवन, उनकी संस्कृति, उनकी परम्पराओं से सम्बन्धित हैं बदलने, उनको बिगाड़ने का किसी का भी कोई अभिप्राय नहीं है, न कामत साहब का और न ही हम लोगों का।

मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि जो आश्वासन उन्होंने पहले भाषण में दिया है वही आश्वासन वह आज फिर दोहरायें और फिर से यह आश्वासन दे दें कि आगे चल कर इस बिल पर विचार होगा और इस प्रकार इन द्वीपों का नाम बदला जायेगा। इन नामों से अधिक उपयुक्त और कोई नाम नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि हमारी सारी जो ऐतिहासिक परम्परायें हैं, हमारा जो राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता के संग्राम का इतिहास है, उसके भी यह बहुत अनुकूल है और हमारे माननीय नेताजी की पुण्य स्मृति के भी अनुकूल है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are legitimately proud that in your State, in the town of Cuttak, Netaji was born. Coming from Bengal, we all feel legitimately proud that he was the greatest Bengali of his time, and one of the grea-

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

test Indians. But today he does not belong only to Orissa or to Bengal; he belongs to the whole of India. The only thing we feel is that in independent India we have not done justice to his great contribution and his great heritage. There is a feeling, especially in Bengal, that really his role has been played down and some people who have been in office and power have been allergic to him. I hope that impression will be completely dispelled by the acceptance of this motion of Shri Kamath by the Minister.

I am one of those who are not at all happy with amending the Constitution. We have amended it 17 or 18 times. I had opposed amendments of the Constitution on many occasions in this Lok Sabha because that is the organic law and it should be treated with great respect. But I can assure you that if this Bill is accepted and this amendment goes through, millions of people throughout the country, not merely in your part or in my State but throughout the country, will welcome this as a measure of slight rectification for the injustice we have done to the great work of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I had been one of his co-workers. I had the privilege to be his colleague in many public activities. I remember, a few days before his historic departure, he sent for me. It is neither the time nor the occasion to divulge what he told me. But we all must remember it that India would not have been independent, there would have been no freedom of India, there would have been no Republic of India without Subhas Chandra Bose and his supreme sacrifice.

Today even his whereabouts are shrouded in mystery. We have not done justice, Government has not done justice, Parliament has not done justice to him. I do not want to raise controversial issues, but I remember that the report of the Commission which was sent out from this country never satisfied this nation. The dissenting minute submitted by Shri Sures Chandra Bose, Netaji's brother, was never placed before the House. I went to the Prime Minister and told him, "What are you doing? Is this the way to treat this solemn thing?"

Even today millions of people want to know what is the real position. The truth is still shrouded in mystery and we do not know where he is and what is his condition. We know, that one ex-Member of Parliament has openly declared that he is in a particular jail. He has given the number of the cell and all that; but nothing has been done by Government. Something should be done.

We shall do some atonement of our past mistakes if only we do this. I had the privilege to know Major-General Chatterjee. He was one of Netaji's colleagues in the I.N.A. Major-General Chatterjee was appointed by Netaji as the first Governor of Swaraj and Shahid Islands. I worked with him for years. Unfortunately, he is dead and gone. But I know the inspiring speech that Netaji made there on Andaman Islands which he wanted to rename. I heard it from the Major-General. He paid a great tribute to Vir Savarkar, Barindra, Ullaskar, Upendra Nath and others—the great revolutionary heroes of Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab. That is a glorious chapter.

We shall do good to India, we shall do something worthy of us, we shall retrieve our past mistakes if we accept this Bill. There should be no controversy over it. Our national interest and prestige, the great work which he had done, the supreme sacrifice which he had made demand that this should not be a controversial Bill—let us not open the past—but there should be universal acceptance of this measure.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर)
सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री कामत को बधाई

देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सुन्दर प्रस्ताव के द्वारा हमारा ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट किया जिस का करना हम सब के लिये लाजिमी है। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि इस सदन में यह इम्प्रेशन क्रिएट हुआ मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारे दल के लोग नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने में या उन के सम्मान को जीवित रखने और जोरदार तरीके से प्रतिष्ठित करने में किसी तरह का कोई आगा पीछा सोचते हैं या उन के मन में कोई हिचकिचाहट है। नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस कांग्रेस के सभापति थे, वह कांग्रेस के मांस के मांस, अस्थि के अस्थि और रक्त के रक्त थे यह सही बात है। वह एक दल के दायरे में नहीं थे। वे सारे देश के और सारे देश के ही नहीं, सारे संसार की विरासत हैं। उन्होंने जो काम किया इस गुलाम देश को आजाद करने के लिए वह आजादी के इतिहास में, संसार के इतिहास में अपना गौरवपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। ऐसे महा पुरुष की यादगार के लिये मैं नहीं समझता कोई भी व्यक्ति, कोई भी पार्टी या कोई भी सरकार किसी किस्म की आनाकानी करेगी या हीला हवाला दिखलाएगी। किसी भी क्वार्टर से कोई अच्छी आवाज उठे, मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूं कि प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद के लिये उस आवाज को समर्थन ही न मिले बल्कि उस आवाज को आगे बढ़ कर मजबूत बनाया जाये अच्छी सुझाव कहीं से भी आये, अगर वह अच्छा सुझाव है, अगर वह देश की इज्जत को बढ़ाने वाला सुझाव है, अगर वह इस देश के महापुरुषों की स्मृति को जीवित रखने वाला और इस देश के प्राणों को एक नई चेतना देने वाला प्रस्ताव है, तो उस का हर तरफ से स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। अगर कहीं से ऐसे प्रस्ताव की मुखालिफत होते है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह प्रजातन्त्र की छाती पर, प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद पर एक घाव है। ऐसी खामियों से मैं नहीं समझता कि यह देश बच सकता है। मेरी पार्टी के दिमाग में या मेरी सरकार के दिमाग में, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को रोकने का किसी किस्म का खयाल है। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि इस देश में देर हुई है और अब उस देर को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। इसी तरह से देश में जितने भी महापुरुष हुए हैं उन की स्मृति को अधिक से अधिक जोरों के साथ प्रतिष्ठित करने के काम को हमें मजबूती से हाथ में लेना चाहिये और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस अपना इतिहास खुद लिख गये हैं, उनके नाम को प्रतिष्ठा की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। भारतवर्ष का जो इतिहास है उसे उन्होंने अपने खून से लिखा है। उनकी आवाज आज भी हमारे कानों में गूंज रही है। उन्होंने अपना इतिहास लिख दिया है, उन्होंने अपनी इज्जत का निर्माण खुद किया है। अब तो इस देश की इज्जत का प्रश्न है, इस पीढ़ी की इज्जत का प्रश्न है। इस लिये उस महापुरुष की स्मृति को जिन्दा रखने के लिये हम अधिक से अधिक कदम उठायें।

मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस लाल किले में वह पहुंचना चाहते थे उस की उस दीवार पर जहां झंडा वन्दना हुआ करता है स्वतन्त्रता दिवस के अवसर पर, वहां उनकी अदम कद प्रतिमा स्थापित की जाये जिससे देश यह समझ सके कि एक वीर था जिस ने देश को आजाद करने के लिये इतनी जबर्दस्त कुर्बानी दी।

मुझे याद आता है जूते से पैर छिल रहे हैं, लेकिन सब आदमी अपनी फौज के चूंकि गाड़ी में नहीं बैठ सक रहे हैं इस लिये बीस मील पैदल चल कर जा रहे हैं जब तक सब आदमियों को गाड़ी पर नहीं बैठा लिया। पैर खूनाखून हो रहे है, लंगड़ाते जा रहे हैं सुभाष, लेकिन नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। सब लोग भूखे हैं जब तक सब आदमियों को रोटी नहीं खिला लेते सुभाष, ने आखिरी मिनट तक खाना नहीं खाया। यह शानदार नेतृत्व था जिस के कारण जहां कुछ नहीं था वहां उन्होंने एक बलिष्ठ सेना तैयार कर दी

[श्री ज्वा० प्रा० ज्योतिषी]

ऐसे वीर के स्मारक के लिये निश्चित रूप से हमें कुछ करना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, ऐसे मौके बहुत कम मिलते हैं । मैं श्री कामत को इस लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के बारे में हमारी जो भावनायें उनको व्यक्त करने का हमें मौका दिया । वैसे हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में बड़े बड़े और बुजुर्ग नेता हुए हैं—मैं नये जमाने के नेताओं की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूं—लेकिन उन में छै नाम हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को ज्यादा प्रिय हैं । लोकमान्य तिलक जो इस लिये वन्दनीय हैं कि उन्होंने स्वराज्य का मन्त्र दिया । दादाभाई नौरोजी हमारी धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रीयता के प्रतीक थे और राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के पीष्माचार्य थे, इसी तरह से सरदार पटेल का नाम जो बारदोली के बहादुर किसान हैं उन की लड़ाई के साथ तथा उन्होंने रियासतों का जो एकीकरण किया उस के साथ हमेशा के लिये जुड़ा हुआ है जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने भी खासकर उनकी जिन्दगी के जो दस साल 1927 से ले कर 1937 तक के रहे हैं—मैं जानबूझ कर यह 10 वर्षों की बात कहता हूं—उन में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अदा किया और हिन्दुस्तान को साम्राज्यावादियों की लड़ाई के खिलाफ और मुकम्मिल आजादी के लिये प्रवृत किया, किसान मजदूरों का जो संगठन है उस को राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के साथ जोड़ देने के लिये और उसी तरह से जनता तक समाजवाद का सन्देश पहुंचाने के लिये उन्होंने बड़ी मदद की है और बड़ी पहल की है, इस लिये उन का नाम भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में हमेशा के लिये रहेगा । जहां तक महात्मा गांधी और नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के दिल में इन दोनों नेताओं का स्थान बहुत बड़ा है । महात्मा गांधी जी के लिये तो खुद सुभाष बाबू ने कहा था कि राष्ट्रपिता हैं और उसी नाते उन्होंने उन का वन्दन भी किया था इस लिये महात्मा जी के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । लेकिन जहां तक सुभाष बाबू का सवाल है, उन का चरित्र खास कर 1942 के बाद बहुत तेजस्वी और उज्जवल रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी जो हाकिम लोग हैं, जो शासक हैं उन को सुभाष बाबू के साथ जो न्याय करना चाहिये था वह उन्होंने नहीं किया है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है कहा जाता है कि इस दिल्ली में नौ नगर बस चुके हैं इन्द्रप्रस्थ से ले कर आज तक पुरानी दिल्ली को कहा जाता है शाहजहानाबाद और नई दिल्ली को मजाक में कहा जाता है गुलामाबाद । कम से कम आजादी के बाद इस शहर को गुलामाबाद की उपाधि नहीं देनी चाहिये थी लेकिन देनी पड़ती है क्योंकि यहां राष्ट्रपति भवन के सामने बड़ा चौड़ा राज पथ है उसी राज पथ के एक कोने पर आज भी पंचम जार्ज की मूर्ति कायम है, यह कितनी शर्मनाक चीज है । अगर वहां पर सुभाष बाबू के नाम की प्रतिष्ठापना की जाती तो मैं कहता कि वाकई यह हमारे प्रजासत्तात्मक राज्य की राजधानी है, गुलामाबाद नहीं है । लेकिन जब तक पंचम जार्ज की मूर्ति रहेगी और नेताजी सुभाष जैसे नेताओं की इज्जत नहीं की जायेगी तब तक मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि आज भी हम गुलामाबाद में रहते हैं और लोकसभा भी गुलामाबाद में बैठती है । इसलिए मैं कामत साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं, असल में उन्होंने जो बात रखी है वह सुभाष बाबू की यादगार को ताजा करने के लिए है । उनकी इज्जत करने के लिए तो यह बहुत छोटी बात है, उनकी इच्छा की केवल हम पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं । वह चाहते थे कि अंडमान के द्वीप को शहीद और स्वराज्य द्वीप कहा जाय । शहीद द्वीप इस लिए कि अंडमान के साथ कई आजादी के शहीदों

के नाम जुड़े हुए हैं, वहां पर उन्होंने कष्ट झेले मुसीबतें उठाई और अपनी प्राणाहुति दी इस लिए उसका यह नाम दिया जा रहा है और स्वराज्य इसलिए कि सबसे पहले यह द्वीप मुक्त हुआ नेता जी के द्वारा। तो यह तो बहुत छोटी बात कह रहे हैं। असल में सुभाष बाबू के स्थान को देखते हुए उनका बहुत बड़ा और भव्य स्मारक सरकार को करना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार ने नहीं किया है। इसलिए कामत साहब सरकार को मौका दे रहे हैं कि उन्होंने जो आज तक जो पाप किया, कम से कम उसका आंशिक प्रक्षालन और प्रायश्चित इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करके वह करें। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है,—आपके मार्फत हायी साहब से और सरकार से कि कामत साहब के विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से हम पास करें और अंडमान निकोबार के द्वीप के नाम भविष्य में शहीद और स्वराज्य द्वीप रखें।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): The idea of honouring in any manner Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is welcome to all sections of this House.

So far as I am concerned personally, when it came to a question of voting in the presidential election as between Gandhiji's nominee and Subhas Chandra Bose, I voted for Subhas Chandra Bose even in disregard of Gandhiji's advice and suggestion.

I had the good fortune of being with him for a day or two in Poona when I was studying in the Law College. I knew him personally also. Without doubt, he was one of the makers of modern India. Shri Madhu Limaye has very appropriately classed him along with Gandhiji. Gandhiji represented the principle of non-violence and *ahinsa* which gave a great impetus to our national movement and to our national consolidation. The heroic way in which Subhas Chandra Bose fought the British gave immediate result. It was the formation of the INA and its repercussions that made the British Government yield to our demand without any further loss of time. That is a well known fact. The spirit of the INA pervaded the Air Force, the Naval Force and the Armed Forces of even the British Army. It was that infiltration or rather the injection of patriotic feelings into the ranks of the Armed Forces that made the British feel that they could no longer delay the conceding of Independence to India.

Therefore, I personally feel, and so do innumerable people, that Subhas Chandra Bose can be classed only along with Gandhiji, and above all others. The others were lieutenants but it was only Subhas Chandra Bose that had the conviction of standing up even to Mahatma Gandhi in certain respects. This was not a small measure of heroism.

My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye was a little unjust to the Congress Party and to the Government, and I join issue with him there. Where King George's statue is—he might have known—the Government is shortly installing the Statue of Mahatma Gandhi; where the INA trials were held where Subhas's name received world-wide publicity again and again through the proceedings of court-martial, namely, the Red Fort, there Subhas Chandra Bose's statue is going to be installed—in front of it. That is the appropriate place for Subhas Bose.

It is, therefore, not true to say, that either the Government or any of the Congress members are holding Subhas Chandra Bose in any degress lesser than even Mahatma Gandhi in the matter of honour and veneration. I am particularly happy that there are some lieutenants who directly worked under Subhas Chandra Bose even in our Government. There are two people who are now Deputy Ministers who worked under him in the INA.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some Chief Minister like yourself also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am further happy that the hon. Mover of this Bill has kept up the memory of Subha Chandra Bose green not only in his mind, but he has tried to do it for all of us. The only difference I entertain is that this is not a Bill which seeks directly to honour Subhas Chandra Bose. It is an indirect way of doing it; he wants to name a particular group of islands according to the wishes of Subhas Chandra Bose. Therefore, please make a distinction. We are not now concerned with doing honour directly and personally to Subhas Bose. Constitutional amendments, as you know, are not made in this informal way.

16.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It requires a prescribed majority. When the Constitution is to be amended, there must be what is called a consensus of opinion in the whole House. In order to see that that consensus is evolved, first of all those who are in the Treasury Benches have to be taken into confidence. This is not the way of doing it. It is rather a surprising way, of bringing a Bill before the House for the acceptance of the Treasury Benches.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Accept in principle. I am sorry he was not here when I spoke.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Shri Kamath should leave it to the consideration of Government. I understand that several years ago the then Home Minister promised to consider this suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The present Minister of State also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, it is most appropriate that we safely leave it to the discretion of Government to bring forward an official Bill at the appropriate time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I have said—bring it sooner or later, sooner rather than later.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: There is another factor. Changing names of places is a very serious matter. It is not only a matter of these islands. There are several places in India which bear the names of English people. There are whole districts bearing the names of English Governors and so on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have been changed.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: There are several institutions which are named after them. We have to think a little logically and initiate a policy, if required, of ordered change, systematic change. A change here and there may do some good or may not. The Government has to take a policy decision on this matter and initiate proceedings in this House. I understand Shri Kamath is also of the same opinion. If both are of the same opinion, it is a very good augury.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Aney.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I just want one minute.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I also want to speak.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad that Shri Kamath has brought this Bill for consideration before the House. Whether it is passed or not I do not mind, but it has given an opportunity for this House to do a duty which it has not done during the last 17 years. Our primary duty as independent citizens of India is to express our tribute to those who have laid down their lives for the sake of gaining this independence, and if a proper history is to be written, the name of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose will have to be written among the first three who have contributed, whose efforts have contributed, to the acquisition of our independence.

This is not the time to deal with the whole life history of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and the particular kind of emphasis he was giving to certain aspects of the Indian People's activi-

ties, but I can only say this much. My hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya has stated that the suggestion that is made in the Bill is a very small one. Really it is a small one, but I think that the idea which has remained dormant for so many years has to be given a chance to fructify, something should be done immediately. अल्पारम्भः क्षेमकरः An ounce of action is worth dozens of promises to be fulfilled later on. If we look at it in that way, the little thing that we are called upon to do by the Bill is worth considering.

What a great mind Shri Subhas Chandra Bose had will be appreciated by you from this fact that during his tenure of presidentship of the Indian National Congress of a few months the one thing that he did was the appointment of a National Planning Committee. It was he who started that idea, and the most important thing in that was that he put, selected, the proper man out of the Congress Party to be the Chairman of that body, namely Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He said that he should preside over it. The relations between Pandit Nehru and Shri Subhas were one of political rivalry in those days, but there was that appreciation that he singled out the proper man for the proper place. It was his idea, he selected him and Jawaharlal Nehru did that work with the same devotion to duty as if it was his own work. That is the greatness of these big men. The Planning Commission of today has blossomed out of that little thing. So, the seed of whatever good is coming out of certain things has been sown by him.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a social story for the Indian patriots to be proud of. Our great men have suffered in those islands, Savarkar, Bhai Parmanand and many others. I give particular preference to that island for this reason. The flag of independent India was first planted in that island and a provisional government of independent India was first started there. It is out of that that ultimately independent India has come. The first flag of independent India to come into existence was unfurled in that island. Therefore, there is propriety in doing something in order to prepetuate the memory of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. I pay my humble tribute to his memory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the Minister want?

Shri Hathi: About 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does he want for reply?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only three minutes.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): The time may be extended.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want one minute.

Shri Hem Raj: I also want one minute.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी साहब ने अभी कुछ सुभाष बाबू के चित्र के बारे में कहा । स्पीकर साहब ने एक पोरट्रेट कमेटी बनाई है जिसे यह तय करना है कि सुभाष बाबू का एक पोरट्रेट इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस में रखा जाए । सट्रल हाल में पैनल भर चुके हैं, लिहाजा एक विचार यह है कि लाइब्रेरी का जो और हाल बचा है उस में उनकी फुल साइज की पोरट्रेट रखी जाए ।

एक दूसरा विचार और भी है कि पोरट्रेट के अलावा सुभाष बाबू की फौजी ड्रेस में एक फुल स्टेच्यू लाल किले के पास रखी जाए ।

ये दोनों विचार लोगों के सामने हैं । लेकिन यह कहना कि सुभाष बाबू की पोरट्रेट न रखी जाए या स्टेच्यू न लगाई जाए ऐसा विचार है, सही नहीं है । जहां तक पार्लियामेंट हाउस में उनकी पोरट्रेट रखने का सवाल है उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमको दी गयी है । हमारा विचार है कि बीस बीस रुपया हर मेम्बर से

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

वसूल करके उस पोरट्रेट को बनवाया जाय बजाय इसके कि कोई पूंजीपति उस के लिए रुपया दे दे। हम चाहते हैं कि मेम्बरों के रुपये से किसी अच्छे कलाकार से चित्र को बनवाया जाए।

An hon. Member: Why not in the Central Hall?

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no placed in the front foyer, at the

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It can be placed in the front foyer, at the entrance to this House.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: आप चाहे जहां रखें। यह काम पोरट्रेट कमेटी के जिम्मे किया गया है। वह तय करेगी कि उसको कहां रखा जाए। लेकिन जो सजैशन उसके सामने आए हैं वह मैं ने आपके सामने रख दिए हैं।

मेरी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना है कि बीस बीस रुपये मेहरबानी कर के दें ताकि पोरट्रेट बनवायी जा सके।

श्री मधु लिमये: नगद लेने का इन्तिजाम करवाइए।

श्री हेम राज: मैं कामत साहब को बधाई देता हूं कि वह इस बिल को हाउस के सामने लाए हैं और नेता जी के सम्बन्ध में आज चर्चा हुई है।

जहां तक नेता जी के नाम का सवाल है वह तो स्वर्णाक्षरों में हर एक भारतवासी के दिल में अंकित है और आज वह इतिहास के पन्नों में सुनहरे हरफ़ों में लिखा जा चका है। उनका हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई में वही स्थान है जो कि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का हमारे इतिहास में है। गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह के मुताल्लिक यह कहा जाता है कि जब उनके पास कोई फौज नहीं थी तो उन्होंने कहा था :

> चिड़ियां कोड़ां बाज बनावां,
> तो नाम गोबिन्द सिंह धरावां

इसी प्रकार सुभाष जी यहां से खाली हाथ गए थे लेकिन बाहर जाकर उन्हीं लोगों की उन्होंने फौज बनाई जिनको अंग्रेजों का गुलाम कहा जाता था और उस फौज को लेकर अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई की। उनका यह कारनामा हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को पचास साल आगे ले आया और इस कारनामे से देश का एटमासफियर एसा बना कि अंग्रेज के दिल में डर पैदा हो गया और वह भांप गया कि वह ज्यादा दिनों यहां नहीं राज कर सकता।

यह ठीक है कि उनका नाम इतिहास से नहीं मिट सकता। उनका यह सजेशन था कि जिन द्वीपों में उन्होंने आजाद गवर्नमेंट कायम की उनका नाम स्वराज्य और शहीद द्वीप रखा जाए। मैं ने इस वास्ते अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया था कि गो कि उन के नाम को जंजीरों में बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन उन्होंने वहां आजाद हुकूमत कायम की थी। शहीद और स्वराज्य द्वीप रखने के मैं इसलिए हक में नहीं हूं कि शहीद तो बहुत से हो गए हैं और उस वक्त तक स्वराज्य मिला नहीं था। इसी लिए मेरा कहना था कि चूंकि उन्होंने वहां पहली आजाद सरकार कायम की थी, इसलिए उन द्वीपों का नाम नेताजी आइलैंड्स या नेताजी सुभाष आइलैंड्स रखा जाए, ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियों को पता चल सके कि यहां उन्होंने पहली आजाद हुकूमत कायम की थी और यहां हिन्दुस्तान की आजाद हुकूमत की बुनियाद रखी गई थी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस बिल के उसूल को मानते हुए इसको परवान करेगी।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to associate myself with the tributes that have been paid by various speakers to Netaji. There can be no doubt that he was and is the one person who is named or called Netaji. We have leaders called by different names but Netaji is known by a name which shows the qualities of leadership, the boldness and the courage that he possessed.

I remember those days what inspiration we drew and how the youth of the country were inspired by Netaji's name. Therefore, I was rather pained and hurt to hear some remarks made by, I would say, even Shri Kamath, and Shri Mukerjee, that there is something in the official circles—the apathy—the word used by Shri Kamath—and that they are "spiritual discomfort"; Shri Mukerjee used those words. There is no spiritual discomfort in anybody's circle, official or non-official, not only in the Congress party but in others also. Therefore, when the hon. Member from Andamans spoke, he expressed what the people in the area thought about it. But it was not an occasion to impute motives on the party and say that the party has managed—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say that.

Shri Hathi: I am referring to Shri Mukerjee. Therefore, I would like to make this point absolutely clear; that we have all admiration, respect and reverence for that great son of India, and there is no doubt about that.

Shri Raghunath Singh has just explained about the putting up of a statue and a portrait; I would not deal with that subject but I will only deal with the question of naming these two Islands after the name of Netaji.

This is not a new question—anyway; right from 1948, this question has been raised in one form or the other. The first time it was raised was on the 19th February, 1948, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Home Minister. Then, later on, it was again raised by perhaps Shri Kamath, when the Home Minister stated about these two names which are proposed to day, Swaraj and Shaheed Dweep. In reply, the Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had stated that the Government had no information on the first part and the second did not arise. Then again, there was the Constitution (Amendment) Bill in 1956 when Shri Kamath moved an amendment to the effect that the name of the island should be changed to Swaraj and Shaheed islands or Jawahar and Subhas islands. This was in 1956.

Now, therefore, the question as to what name should be given has not been decided. What I also said was, when the Bill relating to direct elections to the Union territories came up, that if the name has to be changed, "I do not think there should be any controversy; that can be considered and that is a different matter; it is not relevant to the whole question now".

> "Now we are considering giving representation to the people, we shall consider that suggestion later."

Therefore, at no time can it be said that the Government has rejected the idea or has looked upon this question with any sort of "spiritual discomfort" as Mr. Mukerjee said. On the contrary, if it has been put off indefinitely, there are reasons.

First the idea was that it should be named as Subhash Bose Dweep. But Sarat Chandra Babu made a statement and said that he did not like the idea of naming the small island after him. That was one thing. Even in 1953 several members wrote to the Home Minister stating "We feel that

[Shri Hathi]

the name Subhash Dweep" will be the most appropriate. The signatories were Shri N. C. Chatterjee and so many others; that was in 1953.

We have a number of names which have been suggested. The only point to be considered is whether it should be named as Subash Dweep or Netaji Dweep or Swaraj and Shaheed Dweep. These are points which have to be considered. As Shri Hem Raj said, when the name Swaraj and Shaheed Dweep was suggested in 1943, India had not got independence. After that, India got independence. It is equally true that it was that part of India which became independent first. Therefore, that name also can be considered.

I submit that when we are considering amendment of the Constitution, it is really for changing the name indirectly, not directly for any administrative or constitutional purpose. If we want to change the name, we should change it because we want to perpetuate the memory of Netaji. So far as respect and admiration for him are concerned, there is no question about everybody having the same regard and respect for Netaji as the mover of this Bill. So far as the statue is concerned, Mr. Raghunath Singh has clarified it and I need not go further into it.

I am thankful to Mr. Kamath for appreciating that a Bill for amending the Constitution may be difficult to be passed like that. He wants only an assurance. So far as the assurance is concerned, may I read out what Pantji said, which will be enough for Mr. Kamath? I am personally too small a man to give an assurance. Of course, I am here representing the Government and I repeat what Pantji said:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are a modest minister.

Shri Hathi: Yes, yes; I know. My difficulty is, it is difficult to bat against your bowling. You call me "modest" all right, but I do not know where I would slip down in assurances to you and Shri Mukerjee both.

This is what Pantji said:

> "The suggestion that has been made here will receive consideration and we will examine from various aspects whether a change could appropriately be made. If a change can be made, then we will see what name should replace Andaman and Nicobar. There is nothing controversial about it, and we have certainly no desire to miss the opportunity of showing respect to Subhash babu."

There is no spiritual discomfort here. He says:

> "But a number of names have been suggested and the whole question will have to be considered carefully before any change can be made."

This is what he has said. What I said also, I think, if you paraphrase, means the same thing. Therefore, there was no reason for making all the criticism and bringing so many things here. Netaji's name, I consider it as a pious name, a non-controversial thing. Let an atmosphere not unnecessarily be created that there is something controversial about him. What can there be controversial about such a big leader. There could be nothing. But the atmosphere that was somehow or the other created showed or could give an impression that there is some controversy about his bigness or greatness

Shri Bade: You are going on thinking and thinking and doing nothing.

Shri Hathi: This is the position. There are a number of names which, if a change is to be made, can be considered. That is all I have to say on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Introduce a Bill next year. Sir, I shall be very brief so that my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya will move his Bill for consideration.

I am grateful to all my hon. friends who have spoken from both sides of the House including the reasonable and amiable minister, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs...

An hon. Member: Modest minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . .who has added his mite of tribute to what has come from all sections of the House. It has been a near universal support, if not hundred per cent support, for my Bill, the hon. Member from Andamans only striking a dissenting note. He was labouring under a misapprehension. I would like to assure him that the tribal people who are inhabiting these islands would be enthused and inspired by the new names "Swaraj and Shaheed" if given to the islands. We were told the other day that the people of Andamans and Nicobars, wherever they come from, from whichever part of India they might have originally come, all speak Hindi. Everyone of them speaks Hindi. I am sure these two names would enthuse and inspire them too as no other names can.

Having said that, I would like to add one word before I close. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has been rightly placed amongst the Trinity of leaders who led India's freedom struggle. Lok Manya Tilak was the father of Indian unrest, Mahatma Gandhi was the father of Indian struggle and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the father of Indian revolution. This was the famous Trinity.

I am glad that all my friends, including the Minister, are agreed on this issue and there has been no controversy, no discordant note, except the one from Shri Niranjan Lal. Netaji was not merely the father of Indian revolution. Before he went out of India in 1941 after an exploit which has been placed on a par with the historic escape of Shivaji from Agra Fort, he was the father of the forward movement within the Indian National Congress, and he was the father of planning in India. Here I speak from first-hand knowledge. When, as Congress President, he founded the National Planning Committee he invited by telegram, by cable, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to accept the chairmanship of the National Planning Committee, which he graciously accepted. And I had the humble privilege of working as the Secretary of the National Planning Committee for a few months until for political reasons I was asked to quit.

His contribution not merely to the freedom struggle inside India but outside also has become classic and especially the part he played from outside India from 1941 to 1945 has become part of history; and as Shri Limaye has stated, this liberation of the Andamans was the first symbol of liberation of India from British bondage. At that time many freedom fighters, including myself, were imprisoned and I believe, Sir, you were also in a similar place, that event was suppressed by British propaganda and we were never told at that time about INA and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The papers were full of Japanese soldiers going here and there.

Be that as it may, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, whose party did commit blunders at that time, did not know what they were doing because of their ignorance, cimmerian ignorance—they called him traitor and Quisling—they have made honourable amends, I mean his party. I am glad that he too has come out with a glowing tribute to the part played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

As regards the passing of the Bill, the Minister has appreciated the argument that, being a Constitution Amendment Bill, there is no point in

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

putting it to the vote, even the motion for consideration of the Bill, because that would not be in order according to the rules of the House unless there is at least two-thirds majority of the members present in the House as well as a simple majority of the total membership. And that being impossible today, on the strength of the assurance given by the Minister, who is not known for breach of promise, convinced and hoping, not against hope, but keenly hoping that Government would bring a Bill on these lines in the next session, budget session itself, or at the latest during the next year, 1966, I would seek leave of the House to withdraw the measure at this stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.59 hrs.

ALL INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

—(INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 3A)

by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya—contd.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

While moving this Bill, I want to give a brief summary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech the next day.

16.59½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Forty-Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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17 hrs.

*REPAYMENT OF LOAN BY TISCO AND IISCO

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टिस्को और इस्को को सरकार के द्वारा ग्यारह, बारह साल पहले जो विशेष कर्जा दिया गया था उस के बारे में मैं यह बहस उठाना चाहता हूं । इस पर इस सदन में कई बार प्रश्न पूछे गये हैं और उन के जवाब भी आ चुके हैं । लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार का जो रवैया इधर दस बारह सालों से रहा है उस से सदन के किसी भी सदस्य को सन्तोष नहीं है । खुद इस्पात मंत्री ने पिछली मर्तबे इस कर्जे की बात को लेकर यह बात कही थी कि यह बड़ी दुर्देवी कहानी है । इस सदन के अधिक से अधिक सदस्यों की यह राय है कि यह केवल दुर्देवी नहीं है बल्कि शर्मनाक है । इस कहानी से एक बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है कि जहां तक बड़े पूंजीपतियों का सवाल है सरकार का रुख उनके बारे में सख्ती का नहीं रहा है । अगर सख्ती का रुख रहा होता तो इस के बारे में कोई दूसरे कदम अवश्य उठाये जाते ।

अब मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो करार किया गया और 10 करोड़ रु० टाटा के इस्पात कारखाने को दिये गये और 10 करोड़ रु० बीरेन मुकर्जी के कारखाने को दिये गये, और बाद में 18 लाख रु०

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*Half-an-hour Discussion.

इस्को को और दिये गये, इसका पूरा इतिहास ऐसा है कि लगता है कि जैसे बीरेन मुकर्जी साहब ने और टाटा साहब ने पूरे देश पर बड़ा उपकार किया है। वे ऐसा बड़ा काम कर रहे थे निःस्वार्थ बुद्धि से जिसको लेकर हमें हमेशा के लिये उनके प्रति उपकृत होना चाहिये ।

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

अब टाटा और बीरेन मुकर्जी साहब को सरकार ने क्या क्या सहूलियतें दी हैं इसके बारे में मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मेरे पास टैरिफ कमिशन की सन् 1959 की रिपोर्ट है । इस में पहली बात तो यह कही गई है कि उनको 10 करोड़ रु० दिये गये । इसके बारे में दूसरी चीज यह है कि कब इसको वापस करना चाहिये इसकी कोई सीमा नहीं रखी गई । सूद के बारे में भी कोई इन्तजाम नहीं था, और 1958 तक उनका सूद तो पूरी तरह माफ कर दिया गया था । फिर अगर सरकार उनको मदद न करती तो वर्ल्ड बैंक द्वारा जो कर्जा उनको मिला वह न मिलता। तो सरकार ने वर्ल्ड बैंक द्वारा जो कर्जा दिया गया उस की गारन्टी दी । इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उस के रेहन की मागज की चर्चा भी हो गई और सरकार ने अपने कर्जे के बारे में जो उस का हक था उस को छोड़ कर पहला मार्गेज वर्ल्ड बैंक को दे दिया ।

इसके बाद इस्पात के दामों का मसला आया और इस्पात के दामों के मसले को लेकर सरकार ने इतनी ज्यादा सहूलियतें उनको दी हैं कि उनके बारे में मैं बहुत कुछ कह सकता हूं । सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि चूंकि इस्को की पैदावार का खर्च ज्यादा था, इस लिये दाम निश्चित करते समय इस्को को भी काफी मुनाफा मिले इस दृष्टि से ऊंचे दाम रखे गये । इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस्को का फायदा तो हुआ ही, साथ साथ टाटा को भी उस से बहुत ज्यादा फायदा मिला क्योंकि उन की पैदावार का खर्चा कम था । इस तरह की सहूलियतें सरकार के द्वारा दी गई । इस के बाद भी इस्पात के दाम कई मर्तबे बढ़ाये गये ।

इसके बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के जो पूंजीपति हैं उन की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती हैं । दुनिया में जो चीजें बनती हैं उन से उन का अपना खर्च और दाम जब कम रहता है तो वे खुले बाजार का पक्ष लेने लगते हैं, और ऐडम स्मिथ के अनुयायी बन जाते हैं, लेकिन जब दुनिया की चीजों के दाम और पैदावार के खर्च जो चीजें इस देश में बनती है उस के पैदावार के खर्च और दाम से कम होता है, जैसा कि आज करीब-करीब सभी चीजों के बारे में है, तब यह फेडेरिश लिस्ट साहब के अनुयायी बन जाते हैं और मांग करते हैं कि उनको संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये । संरक्षण की दीवारों के अन्दर हिफाजत से रह कर, स्वदेशी के नाम पर वे कहते हैं कि हम उद्योगों का विकास करेंगे । जब इस कर्जे के वापस लौटाने की बात हुई तो दामों का सवाल आया और टैरिफ कमिशन के साथ उनकी बात हुई । उन्होंने टैरिफ कमिशन से कहा है कि चूंकि हमारा पैदावार का खर्च कम है, इसलिये दुनिया में इस्पात की जो कीमत है उसी के अनुसार हमें दाम मिलना चाहिये । उस वक्त वह ऐडम स्मिथ के अनुयायी बन गये लेकिन जब उनका दाम और उनका खर्च ज्यादा बढ़ गया तब वे संरक्षण और स्वदेशी की बात करने लगे ।

इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक दफे ऐडम स्मिथ का नाम लेकर और दूसरी बार फेडेरिश लिस्ट और स्वदेशी का नाम लेकर उनको हम कहां तक और कब तक हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को लूटने का अधिकार देने वाले हैं और सरकार कब तक इस बात को कबूल करने वाली है संरक्षण के नाम पर । मेरा यह कहना है कि ग्रामोद्योग और हाथ से बनने वाली जो चीजें हैं उन में हजारों वर्षों तक

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हिन्दुस्तान बहुत उच्च कोटि की पैदावार करने वाला देश रहा है, लेकिन जब से वह औद्योगिक क्रांति शुरू हो गई है तब से उसका स्तर बहुत गिर गया है । मैं ने कई उद्योगपतियों से पूछा कि आप एक चीज कारखाने में बनने वाली बतलाइये जिस को आप गुणवत्ता, दाम आदि सभी चीजों को देखते हुए दुनिया में सब से अच्छी कह सकते हैं । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा ऐसी एक भी चीज नहीं है । तो औद्योगिक क्रान्ति और यन्त्रीकरण के बाद पैदावार के किसी भी क्षेत्र में हिन्दुस्तान प्रगति नहीं कर पाया है ।

कुछ दिन पहले मैंने आंकड़े मांगे थे वित्त मंत्री से कि जो बुनियादी रसायन की जो चीजें हैं उन के भारतीय दामों की अगर दुनिया के जो तरक्की पसन्द देश हैं जैसे पश्चिमी जर्मनी है, जापान है, ब्रिटेन है, अमरीका है, उनके साथ तुलना की जाये तो क्या आंकड़े मिलते हैं । बतलाया गया कि जिसको बेसिक कैमिकल्स बुनियादी रसायन कहते हैं वह हिन्दुस्तान के दुनिया में सब से महंगे हैं । इसी तरह की बातें करीब करीब सभी उद्योगों के बारे में हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बात को कब तक बर्दाश्त करने वाली है । अगर यह संरक्षण की दीवार तोड़ दी जाये तो मेरा खयाल है कि निजी क्षेत्र जो हमेशा अपनी कार्यक्षमता की डींग हांकता है कभी भी शायद दुनिया की स्पर्धा में टिकेगा नहीं ।

अब सरकार से मेरी यह शिकायत है कि जहां तक छोटे लोगों का सवाल है, आप भ्रष्टाचार को ले लीजिये, दाम नियंत्रण को ले लीजिये, राष्ट्रीयकरण को ले लीजिये या आप कम्पनी की कानून की धारा 81 को ले लीजिये, जिस का संशोधन करके कर्जे का रूपान्तर हिस्सों में करने का अधिकार सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है, इन तीन-चार अधिकारों का, अर्थात भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने का अधिकार, कर्जे को हिस्सों में रूपान्तर करने का अधिकार, राष्ट्रीयकरण का अधिकार, दाम नियन्त्रण का अधिकार, इस्तेमाल सरकार छोटे लोगों को दबाने के लिये और खत्म करने के लिये करती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी क्या वजह है । जहां भी टाटा साहेब, बीरेन मुकर्जी साहेब और बिड़ला साहब का सवाल आता है यह सरकार बिल्कुल कायरता का व्यवहार करती है और बुजदिल बन जाती है ।

इस्पात के मसले को आप ले लीजिये । इस्पात के दाम लगातार सरकार बढ़ाती रही है और पूंजीपतियों को ज्यादा दाम देती रही है । लेकिन परसों इस्पात मंत्री ने एक विधेयक रक्खा था मैटल कारपोरेशन के बारे में । बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है । यह साबित करके बतलाया गया था कि उनके दाम निश्चित करते समय जानबूझ कर कम दाम रखे गये थे ताकि वह कम्पनी मुनाफा न दिखा पाये और खत्म हो जाये । राष्ट्रीयकरण भी उस कम्पनी का इस लिये किया गया, यहां पर यह कहा गया, और उस की पूरी तरह से सफाई नहीं हो पाई है कि बिड़ला साहब की हिस्सेदारी कबूल करने से उन्होंने इंकार किया था इस लिये राष्ट्रीयकरण की कुल्हाड़ी उनके ऊपर मारी गई । मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिद्धान्त का विरोधी नहीं हूं, बल्कि मेरी यह धारणा है कि जब तक सभी बड़े उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता है और मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था की खिचड़ी नीति को जब तक खत्म नहीं किया जाता है, भ्रष्टाचार को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं । इस सिलसिले में जो श्री भट्टाचार्य का विधेयक है मैं समझता हूं वह बहुत अच्छा है कि सरकारी नौकरों द्वारा कम्पनियों में नौकरियां करने पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये । यह सारी बातें हैं । राष्ट्रीयकरण की कुल्हाड़ी उन्हीं लोगों पर मारी जाती है जो छोटे लोग हैं और बड़े लोगों का साथ नहीं देते हैं । इसी तरह से कम्पनी कानून में संशोधन किया गया । उस वक्त हम यह सोचते थे कि चूंकि बीरेन

मुकर्जी साहब हैं, टाटा साहब हैं, वह कर्जा नहीं लौटा रहे हैं .... तो कानून के अन्दर जो नये अधिकार सरकार को मिले हैं उनका इस्तेमाल सरकार हिस्सों में रूपांतर करने के लिए करेगी लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ और इस्पात मंत्री ने परसों बतलाया कि सरकार का ऐसा इरादा भी नहीं है। तो मैं इस वक्त इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि 53-54-55 में जो करार हुआ उसकी जिम्मेदारी व्यक्तिगत तौर पर तो इस्पात मंत्री की नहीं है, यह मैं मानता हूं क्योंकि उस वक्त वह केन्द्रीय सरकार में थे नहीं, लेकिन यह कांग्रेस सरकार की तो जिम्मेदारी है और उस वक्त वित्त मंत्री कौन थे मुझे याद नहीं, शायद देशमुख साहब रहे होंगे या और कोई रहे होंगे। लेकिन उनका जो इकरारनामा है उससे हमको ऐसा लगता है कि बिल्कुल जनता के हित को बेचने का काम इस करार के द्वारा किया गया और इस बात को भी स्वीकार किया गया कि विस्तार योजना को हाथ में लेकर शोरेन मुकर्जी और टाटा ने हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर बड़ा अहसान किया है। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, इतना ही सरकार से आपके मार्फत निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपके पास दाम नियंत्रण का अधिकार है, आपके पास कर्जे को हिस्सों में रूपांतरित करने का अधिकार है, आपके पास उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का अधिकार है और साथ साथ आप टाचार के खिलाफ भारत सुरक्षा आदि कानूनों के अन्दर और दूसरे कानूनों के अन्दर इलाज करने का अधिकार है, इन सभी अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल आप बड़ी मछलियों को पकड़ने के लिए और उनके आक्रमण को खत्म करने के लिए करेंगे, तभी जाकर जो समाजवाद की आप डींग हांकते हैं, उसके बारे में लोगों को तसल्ली होगी कि सचमुच ही यह समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रही है। वरना हमें यह कहना होगा कि यह सारे अधिकार छोटे लोगों को दबाने के लिए है, और बड़ी मछलियों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, अब चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं तो कैसे कर दें कर्जे का हिस्सों में रूपांतर ? टाटा से पैसा मिलेगा, टाटा तो बहुत चतुर आदमी है, वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी को भी पैसा देगा और कांग्रेस पार्टी को भी देगा। कांग्रेस पार्टी को ज्यादा देगा। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी पूंजीपतियों का सबसे बड़ा दल है। यह पूंजीपतियों का दल है, लेकिन पूंजीपतियों का सबसे बड़ा दल यह सत्तारूढ़ दल कांग्रेस दल है और इसीलिए कांग्रेस पार्टी के द्वारा और सरकार के द्वारा बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इसलिए इस पहलू को भी सरकार मद्देनजर रखे, इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं सिर्फ इस सवाल को पिन पाइंट करना चाहता हूं कि जब राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात हम कहते हैं तो सरकार कम्पेन्सेशन की बात कह कर टाल देती है। तो जब मौका मिलता है जैसा कि इस संकल्प से मिला है तो कर्जों को क्यों नहीं इक्विटी शेयर्स में रूपांतरित करने का कदम उठाती है ?

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): May I know what reasons these companies have given to Government for non-payment of the dues so far?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): This is a question which has been hanging fire for the last 12 years, as my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has said. I think I have followed his speech correctly; though he spoke in Hindi, it was in such Hindi that even an Andhra like myself could follow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You know Hindi very well.

An hon. Member: You could speak in Hindi also.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I wish I could.

This is a question which has been pending for the last 12 years. I do

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

not want to blame anybody for the agreement. It was an agreement arrived under particular circumstances 12 years ago. We wanted to increase production. Naturally, the companies wanted a little assistance. Therefore, Government gave TISCO and IISCO a loan so that production may increase. That was in the national interest. I am sure the gentlemen who entered into the agreement and advanced the money on behalf of Government did so with the best of intentions in those days. There is no use sitting in judgment over circumstances of twelve years ago.

But we have been placed in a difficulty because there were a number of conditions for the return of the money. The main thing was that we would have to give a special element out of which the loan could be repaid to Government. The Tariff Commission should fix what that special element should be. It was referred to the Tariff Commission. The Commission did recommend Rs. 8 per tonne as the special element to repay the interest and capital. But Government did not accept it in 1962. It is not as if the companies have defaulted. If we had accepted the recommendation and if the companies had defaulted, naturally we could take action. But the special element recommended was not agreed to by Government. Therefore, the companies did not agree to pay. I do not want to go into their capacity or otherwise to pay. But they could take shelter under the plea that the special element was not agreed to by Government in spite of the Tariff Commission's recommendation. The Tariff Commission recommendation was in the context of steel being controlled. But since two years we have reached a stage when part of the steel is decontrolled....

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Is it obligatory to accept always the Tariff Commission's recommendations?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Not at all. But as this condition was there, they could take shelter under that. Not that we simply accept the Tariff Commission's or any other Commission's recommendations; it is not at all obligatory. We could reject it; Government rejected it in this case. But they could take shelter under that, that since we have rejected their recommendation, they are not in a position to pay. Meanwhile partial decontrol came in. Some items are decontrolled and some are under control. There was some difficulty in fixing up the special element.

This matter was also raised in the Rajya Sabha through a half an hour discussion in September. I promised on the floor of the House that I would refer it back to the Tariff Commission and then we would collect the amount. I assured the House that the money would be collected. The question of their being rich or influential people did not strike us at all. They could afford to pay and we are going to collect it. Shri Limaye spoke about the elections coming. I do not think it ever occurred to us even in our dreams.

Mr. Chairman: That is the usual charge.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Therefore, I need not reply to it.

But then I did give a promise that we would refer it back to the Tariff Commission and after taking their advice, we would collect it. I made that promise here also while answering a question. But in view of partial decontrol, it was suggested to us by the Finance Ministry that it would be better to collect the money as quickly as possible by negotiation. The Finance Ministry, therefore, began negotiating with IISCO, Shri Biren Mukerjee. It went on for some time. Sometime in December, again I pressed the Finance Ministry and said, Now I must refer it back to the Tariff Commission and take whatever

steps are possible'. By then, the negotiations, though a little delayed, were ultimately leading to a final solution. The Finance Minister met Shri Biren Mukerjee and had discussions with him. The matter was referred to the Cabinet also some time in June while I was somewhere in Europe, and the Cabinet also approved of the arrangement. Therefore, the agreement which has been entered into now will give us immediate money; Rs. 5,18,26,476 has been deposited already in the bank by IISCO, and the other Rs. 5 crores will be paid by instalments with interest from 1961 onwards. At least we have immediately collected Rs. 5 crores, more than half the amount. The rest of it will be collected from 1969 March to 1972 March in instalments. It has been fixed already.

Having entered into an agreement with IISCO, we have referred the matter to TISCO also. We have asked them whether they would agree on the same terms, but we got a communication from them wanting certain slight modifications here and there in the agreement that we have negotiated with IISCO. We have told them that it is not possible, since we have negotiated the matter with IISCO and they have deposited the amount with the bank, it is not possible for us to change. We will be happy if they also agree to the same conditions that IISCO have accepted and deposit Rs. 5 crores in the bank. I hope they will also agree to pay Rs. 5 crores immediately now and the rest of the Rs. 5 crores as per the agreement.

We are not soft to them. It is not as though one individual is holding the monopoly of IISCO or TISCO. It is a limited company where Government has also some share, whether it is through LIC or somebody else. Government also has control. It is not as if we cannot control these companies. We have the powers. The one point that has been repeatedly thrown at us during Question Hour is why we have not converted the loans into equity shares, but it is admitted even by Shri Limaye that this was an amount given to them about 12 years ago on certain conditions. The Government felt that taking advantage of the later Act to convert the old loan might not be desirable.

श्री मधु लिमये : कानून ने तो यही कहा है कि पुराना लेना चाहिए ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I know that. The power is there. I am not contradicing that. What he says is perfectly right. The power is there, but it is not that we should use it, everywhere, every time. If there is a default, even now that condition is there. We have agreed to some terms. If they fail at any time now, having entered into an agreement, we have a right, we will exercise that right, but they have paid half the amount immediately, and the other half they have agreed to pay in instalments.

We have been very careful in dealing with these people. I know that after all friends in the Opposition could throw all sorts of allegations, much more so because the elections are quite near. Therefore, we have been very careful. At every stage we have been consulting the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry initiated this. It is the Finance Ministry that continued the negotiations, and ultimately it is not the Finance or Steel Ministry, but it is the Cabinet as a whole that has approved of this agreement. This question has been pending for the last 12 years and I am glad that at least we have got Rs. 5 crores share and now, cash in the bank, and the other amount also will be collected. This unfortunate story will no more be there before the country and the Government. I am sure my hon. friends of the Opposition, Shri Limaye and Shri Pattnayak, would also approve of the action taken, since we have collected the amount. They think that we are soft to them. We are not. We have been hard with them, and we have collected the amount.

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

Shri B. K. Das wanted some information. I think I have covered it. Therefore I am happy and I hope that TISCO also will agree to this and pay half the amount immediately, and the other half by instalments.

Mr. Chairman: What was the reason to forego interest from 1st July, 1958 to 31st March, 1961?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: While negotiations were going on, it was conceded by both sides that production had not begun during that two or three-year period and that they did not make a profit. It was agreed to by both the parties. While having talks with two parties, naturally some concessions will have to be conceded here and there.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

17.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 6, 1965/Agrahayana 15, 1887 (Saka).